FIRST EDITION.

THE FULL VOTE.

The Full Official Vote for Governor in Every County.

Hartranft's Majority in the State 35,627.

Allen's Majority, 36,780.

Mercur's Majority, 40,443.

Majority on Congressmen, 44,429.

On Constitutional Delegates, 47,588.

The official returns from all the counties of the State, show the following result on Governor, Supreme Judge, Auditor General, Congressmen at Large, and Delegates to the Constitutional Convention from the State at large.

GOVERNOR.	
John F. Hartranft	353,387
Charles R. Buckalew	317,760
S. B. Chase, Temperance	1,259
Hartranft over Buckalew	35,627
AUDITOR GENERAL.	
Harrison Allen	352,568
Wm. Hartley	315,788
Barr Spangler, Temperance	1,260
Allen over Hartley	36,780
SUPREME JUDGE.	
Ulysses Mercur	354,319
James Thompson	313,876
Joseph Henderson, Temperance	977
Mercur over Thompson	40,443
CONGRESS AT LARGE.	
Lemuel Todd	357,743
Charles Albright	356,546
Gemil W. Schoedel	358,019
Richard Vaux	311,936
James H. Hopkins	313,534
Hend. B. Wright	314,611
Average Republican majority	44,429
CONSTITUTIONAL DELEGATES AT LARGE.	
Republican delegates	355,715
Democratic delegates	308,127

All the candidates nominated by the two parties for delegates at large were elected on the minority principle, but the Republican delegates received 47,588 votes more than the Democratic. Ex Governor Curtin runs behind Black and Woodward, on the Democratic ticket, 7,262 votes.

The following table shows the vote for Governor in the various counties, compared with the majorities at the election last year for Auditor General, received by Stanton and McCandless, opposing candidates:

COUNTIES.	1871. REPUBLICAN.	1871. DEMOCRATIC.	1872. REPUBLICAN.	1872. DEMOCRATIC.
Adams	344	2,765	3,068	
Allegheny	3,859	20,771	16,459	
Armstrong	374	1,414	2,469	
Beaver	468	3,681	3,882	
Bedford	13	2,973	2,977	
Berks	5,831	4,708	13,947	
Blair	349	4,263	4,241	
Bradford	2,670	7,443	4,434	
Bucks	41	7,278	7,468	
Butler	207	3,983	4,190	
Cambria	736	3,823	3,530	
Cameron	50	572	831	
Carbon	231	2,144	2,353	
Center	472	3,202	3,470	
Chester	5,235	9,385	6,510	
Clarion	1,068	2,727	3,583	
Clearfield	1,303	1,995	2,352	
Clinton	823	2,218	1,972	
Columbia	1,176	2,110	3,826	
Crawford	999	7,021	6,473	
Cumberland	467	4,176	4,614	
Dauphin	1,249	4,588	5,488	
Delaware	1,607	3,093	2,640	
Elk	399	628	1,195	
Erie	1,324	7,467	5,271	
Fayette	943	5,904	4,661	
Forest	56	415	340	
Franklin	395	4,565	4,182	
Fulton	337	797	1,126	
Greene	1,478	1,790	3,450	
Huntingdon	731	3,240	3,090	
Indiana	2,184	4,472	2,146	
Jefferson	81	2,467	2,247	
Juniata	353	1,352	1,739	
Lancaster	4,095	11,711	10,954	
Lawrence	1,144	3,426	1,705	
Lebanon	1,280	4,285	2,824	
Lehigh	1,215	5,350	6,895	
Luzerne	1,626	12,341	14,443	
Lycoming	385	4,659	5,056	
McKean	152	1,925	950	
Mercer	816	3,573	4,598	
Mifflin	89	1,784	1,765	
Monroe	1,858	658	2,839	
Montgomery	764	8,454	8,463	
Montour	340	1,378	1,623	
Northampton	2,854	4,868	6,121	
Northumberland	994	4,314	4,365	
Perry	19	2,782	2,514	
Philadelphia	9,519	69,278	48,841	
Pike	764	1,406	1,042	
Potter (estimated)	362	1,408	1,407	
Schuylkill	1,298	8,900	9,378	
Snyder	364	1,906	1,377	
Somerset	1,182	3,439	1,807	
Sullivan	300	421	744	
Susquehanna	1,098	4,335	3,403	
Tioga	1,872	5,564	2,376	
Union	681	3,669	1,574	
Venango	568	5,071	4,415	
Warren	501	3,176	2,335	
Washington	34	5,294	4,902	
Wayne	1,313	3,119	1,690	
Westmoreland	1,335	5,581	6,475	
Wyoming	165	1,561	1,793	
York	1,495	6,460	8,388	
	353387	317760		
	317760			
Majority	35,627			

Constitutional Convention.

List of Delegates Elected to the Constitutional Convention.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

W M. Meredith, R.; J. Gillingham Fell, R.
Harry White, R.; Wm. Lilly, R.; Linn Bartholomew, R.; H. N. M'Allister, R.; Wm. Davis, R.; James L. Reynolds, R.; Samuel E. Dimmick, R.; George V. Lawrence, R.; William H. Armstrong, R.; D. N. White, R.; Wm. A. Smiley, R.; John H. Walker, R.; Geo. W. Woodward, D.; Jeremiah S. Black, D.; A. G. Curtin, D.; Wm. M. Meredith, D.; Wm. A. Wallace, D.; Frank Ellmaker, D.; John H. Campbell, D.; Samuel H. Reynolds, D.; James Ellis, D.; S. C. T. Dodd, D.; George M. Dallas, D.; Robt. A. Lamberton, D.; A. A. Purman, D.; Wm. L. Corbett, D.

DELEGATES AT LARGE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Henry C. Carey, R.; Edward C. Knight, R.; John Price Wetherill, R.; Lewis C. Cassidy, D.; Philadelphia. An able and scholarly discourse.

Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., of Philadelphia, read a communication from the Virginia Baptist General Association, inviting this body to be represented at the centennial celebration to be held in Richmond in the month of June next. Proper resolutions were adopted and twenty delegates appointed. Interesting discussions followed, until the hour of adjournment, when the delegates were escorted to the homes of the kind people of Oil City to enjoy their peerless hospitality.

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Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Thirty-third Anniversary of the Pennsylvania Baptist Educational Society met. The President, T. S. Hoskinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, in the chair. By special invitation, Rev. Francis L. Wayland, D. D., editor of the *National Baptist*, addressed the society on the prospects and efficiency of said paper.

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THE Democrats and Republicans of Nashville, Tennessee, both held large meetings on Saturday night. General George W. Money, of the rebel army, was one of the speakers at the Republican meeting.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1872. NUMBER 48.

THE LEGISLATURE.

List of Members of the Senate and Assembly.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Philadelphia—I. District, J. B. Alexander, Rep.; II District, Elisha W. Davis, R.; III District, David A. Nagle, D.; IV District, A. K. McClure, Independent.

V—Chester and Delaware—W. B. Waddel, R.

VI—Montgomery—Elect in 1873.

VII—Bucks and Northampton—Jesse W. Knight, D.

VIII—Berks—J. Depuy Davis, D.

IX—Lancaster—John R. Warfel, R.

X—Schuylkill—Wm. M. Randall, D.

XI—Lehigh and Carbon—Edwin Albright, D.

XII—Dauphin and Lebanon—J. G. Hetman, R.

XIII—Luzerne, Monroe and Pike—Francis D. Collins, D.; G. H. Rowland, D.

XIV—Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—Lafayette Fitch, R.

XV—Columbia, Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan—E. Chalfant, D.

XVI—Cameron, McKean, Potter and Tioga—Butler B. Strang, R.

XVII—Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union—Andrew H. Dill, D.

XVIII—Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk—Wm. A. Wallace, D.

XIX—Cumberland and Franklin—James M. Weakley, R.

XX—Adams and York—Wm. M'Sherry, D.

XVI—Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset—S. A. Lemon, R.

XXII—Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon—D. M. Crawford, D.; R. Bruce Petriken, D.

XXIII—Allegheny—James L. Graham, R.; George H. Anderson, R.; Miles S. Humphreys, R.

XXIV—Indiana and Westmoreland—Harry White, R.

Fayette and Greene—W. H. Playford, D.

Beaver, Butler and Washington—Jas. S. Riddle, R.

Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest—D. M'Clay, R.

Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—S. M'Kinley, R.

Crawford—George B Delamater, R.

Erie and Warren—G. H. Cutler, R.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	18
Democrats	14
Independent	1
Republican majority	3

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is a complete list of the members elected to the General Assembly, viz:

Philadelphia—1st District, George Handy Smith, R.; 2d District, R. O. Pittermarky, R.; 3d District, Samuel Josephs, D.; 4th District, William Elliott, R.; 5th District, J. Welsh, Ind.; 6th District, Charles A. Porter, R.; 7th District, J. M'Cullough, R.; 8th District, Samuel Daniels, R.; 9th District, Wm. H. Vogdes, R.; 10th District, Samuel D. Bailey, D.; 11th District, J. B. Hancock, R.; 12th District, J. R. Ash, R.; 13th District, Samuel D. Stech, R.; 14th District, John Lamon, R.; 15th District, Adam Albright, R.; 16th District, A. D. Leveling, R.; 17th District, H. Burrs, R.; 18th District, J. Newell, R.

Adams—W. S. Hildebrand, D.

Allegheny—Pittsburgh, 1st District, H. H. M'Cormick, R.; Second District, S. J. Wainwright, R.; J. C. Newmyer, R.; A. B. Young, R.; J. D. Rainey, R.; Hyde K. Sample, R.; J. W. Ballantine, R.

Armstrong—Phillip K. Bowman, R.

Beaver, Butler and Washington—S. J. Cross, R.; W. S. Waldron, R.; D. M Kee, R.; J. Allison, R.

Bedford and Fulton—J. M. Reynolds, D.

Berks—M. M'Clough, D.; E. E. Dry, D.; John A. Conrad, D.

Blair—S. R. M'Cune, R.

Bradford—B. S. Dartt, R.; E. F. Meyer, R.

Bucks—Samuel Barrah, D.; E. Begeman, D.

Cambria—Samuel Henry, R.

Cameron, Elk and Jefferson—D. P. Baird, D.

Carbon—Saul Monroe—Richard S. Staples, D.

Centre—H. Orvis, D.

Chester—Levi Pricer, R., E. W. Bailey, R.

Clarion and Forest—J. B. Lawson, D.

Clearfield—John Lawshe, D.

Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—Amos C. Noyes, D.; H. W. Petriken, D.

Columbia—Charles B. Brockway, D.

Crawford—F. Bates, R.; Oliver, R.

Cumberland—M. Williams, D.

Dauphin and Perry—Andrew K. Black, R.; Isaac S. Schminkey, R., Jos. Shuler, R.

Delaware—O. E. Bullard, R.

Erie—E. H. Wilcox, R.; W. W. Brown, R.

Fayette—Samuel H. Smith, D.

Franklin—Thad. M. Mahon, R.

Greene—J. Hagan, D.

Huntingdon—Franklin H. Lane, R.

Indiana—D. Ramsey, R.

Juniata and Mifflin—G. Bates, D.

Lancaster—A. H. Mylan, R.; David K. Burkholder, R.; H. H. Ushudy, R.

Lawrence—W. M'Cracken, R.

Lebanon—W. Kaufman, R.

Lehigh—B. Housman, D.; R. Sicket, D.

Luzerne—E. P. Kisner, D.; Patrick Delacy, D.; Peter Quigley, R.; W. D. Koons, D.

Mercer—Nathan Morford, R.

Montgomery—G. E. Nyce, R.; Oliver G. Morris, D.

Northumpton—M. G. Stier, D.; E. C. Pyle, D.

Northumberland and Montour—I. Amerman, D.; A. I. DeWitt, D.

Pike and Wayne—J. Howard Beach, D.

Potter and M'Kean—C. S. Jones, R.

Schuylkill—T. Egan, D. Kaufman, R.; Charles F. King, D.

Snyder and Union—C. S. Wolfe, R.

Somerset—Col. B. M'Miller, R.

Susquehanna and Wyoming—Martin Bunnges, R.; H. M. Jousse, R.

Tioga—John L. Mitchell, R.

Venango—B. D. M'Crenty, R.

Warren—Wm. H. Shortt, R.

Westmoreland—John Latta, D.; A. Greenawalt, D.

York—G. W. Heiges, D.; D. M. Loucke, D.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	60
Democrats	39
Independent	1
Republican majority	20

ON JOINT BALLOT.

	Senate.	House.
Republicans	18	60
Democrats	14	39
Independent	1	1
Republican majority	3	20
On joint ballot	23	

THE BAPTISTS.

Forty-fifth Anniversary of the Pennsylvania Baptist General Association at Oil City—The Ministers' Union—Pittsburgh the Great Commercial Centre of the West.

The Forty-fifth Anniversary of the Pennsylvania Baptist General Association, met at Oil City, in the First Baptist Church, Rev. Wm. D. Young, D. D. Pastor, on Thursday, October 13th, at 2 P. M., Rev. Geo. A. Peltz in the Chair.

The first business attended to was the reading of letters from the local associations of the State. Following these was preached the annual sermon by Rev. D. G. Boardman, D. D., of Philadelphia. An able and scholarly discourse.

Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., of Philadelphia, read a communication from the Virginia Baptist General Association, inviting this body to be represented at the centennial celebration to be held in Richmond in the month of June next. Proper resolutions were adopted and twenty delegates appointed. Interesting discussions followed, until the hour of adjournment, when the delegates were escorted to the homes of the kind people of Oil City to enjoy their peerless hospitality.

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE FINANCES.

Pittsburgh's Business Men Moving.

PETITION TO SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

Reissue of "Greenbacks" Recommended.

MEETING IN CHICAGO.

PITTSBURGH, October 20, 1872.

The following petition has been signed by a large number of the heaviest firms in Pittsburgh, and will be presented early in the week to the Secretary of the Treasury by a large delegation of the most influential business men, who will be joined at Washington by delegations from a large portion of the principal cities west of the Alleghenies:

Hon. G. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.—Sir: The growth and increase of the industrial interests of the country, and the material wealth so unprecedentedly augmented during the past four years especially, requires in our judgment increased facilities for the transaction of the internal commerce of the country, and more particularly so at this time of the year; and while we entertain the highest respect for the great financial ability which has characterized your administration of the finances of the Government, and are therefore the more reluctant to make any suggestions and recommendations which might not accord with your judgment in the premises, we would, nevertheless, most respectfully suggest whether a reissue of the notes commonly known as "greenbacks," amounting to forty-four millions, which were retired by you predecessor, Mr. McCullough, might not with great benefit to the industrial interests of the country be reissued in exchange for the interest bearing loan of the Government, without seriously interfering with the policy you have so steadily and successfully kept in view of "appreciating" the public credit. If this can be done, it would afford a measure of relief from the present monetary stringency embarrassing the business interests of the country.

THE CAPITAL.

Report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue—The Present Tax Working Favorably—The Pittsburgh Marine Hospital to be Sold—Discovery of Frauds in the Chicago Marine Hospital—Report on the Oceanus Disaster.

WASHINGTON, October 19, 1872.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be very brief in his annual report. The late changes in the law have worked so satisfactorily that no recommendations for improvement can be suggested. The returns from whisky and malt liquors have been largely increased, and the amounts realized from tobacco are twenty per cent. beyond the calculations. The troubles with the brewers will be left for Congressional action. The present uniform tax on tobacco has been found to work especially favorable. The number of distilleries, especially in the Southern States, has increased an unprecedented number. It is estimated that under the reduced figures the revenue from internal sources will amount to one hundred and twenty-five million dollars, which is twenty million dollars above the figures agreed upon by the financial authorities when the reductions went into effect.

CHICAGO MARINE HOSPITAL FRAUDS DISCOVERED.

The National Treasury Department assumes the entire credit for the development of frauds in relation to the Chicago Marine Hospital. The principal reason Mr. Rankin was sent to Chicago was because it was believed he would make a thorough investigation. The architect, Mullett, says that he was long since convinced that the parties engaged in the frauds were trying to defrauding the Government. He was first informed through a New York firm that the foreman in charge of this improvement had made advances to them to the effect that if they would pay him a commission he would secure them profitable Government contracts. The discharge of this individual was at the time immediately ordered, when it transpired that a clerk named Miner had written letters to the New York firm as aforesaid, and then had procured the signature of the foreman thereto, without disclosing to the superintendent what to this time was not implicated. When the pay rolls came around it was found that the clerk had not been dismissed, whereupon it was immediately suspected other more important persons were concerned in the swindle, and that they dare not discharge this subordinate. When the clerk's dismissal was finally insisted upon he turned around and implicated his superiors, and claims to be the only original informer. Mullett states that when the bids for the stone work were made these bids were first opened by parties in collusion with McKeon, Kelley & Co., and a Chicago firm furnishing the stone; that according to the information alleged to be in his hands, the bid of this Schaumburg firm was manufactured a few hundred dollars and the amount divided between the Superintendent, clerk and contractors.

REPORT ON THE OCEANUS DISASTER.

The Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, having the evidence in the case of the steamer Oceanus, reports that no action seems to be required, in view of the fact that the boat was burned to the water's edge and sunk in thirty feet of water. All her licensed officers were drowned except the chief engineer, who was exonerated from all blame. The immediate cause of the explosion was a concussion caused by the boat striking a bar.

Rogers, Supervising Inspector at New Orleans, who conducted the investigation, presents valuable information in regard to the subject of boiler explosions on Western rivers, and means for their prevention. The first general cause is stated to be an accumulation of mud and sediment in the boilers, causing the fire surfaces to be burned, thus weakening the strength of the plates. The second general cause, as stated, is a strain due to the change in the bearing of the boiler, resulting from the change in the forms of Western boats caused by loading and unloading. The subject will engage official attention.

EXAMINATION FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

A board has been ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to convene in this city on the 9th of November, for the examination of officers of the revenue marine service for promotion and of candidates for admission into the service. Captain George R. Slicer is President. The board for the examination of engineers will recommend several candidates for promotion and admission in a day or two.

PITTSBURGH MARINE HOSPITAL.

Supervising Architect Mullet will recommend, in his annual report, that the site and materials of the Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh be sold, and the proceeds applied to the erection of a pavillion hospital on some other site.

A CAPTURED CUBAN FLAG.

The Treasury Department received to-day, by express, a Cuban flag taken from the privateer Pioneer, forwarded by the Captain of the Morcasin, which captured the Cuban vessel.

ASSESSOR APPOINTED.

Fred. C. Lord has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for Nevada, Vice Mills, resigned.

WASHINGTON, October 20, 1872.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will fall on the lower lakes, with threatening weather and brisk southerly winds; for the New England and Middle States generally clear weather and winds shifting from southwesterly on Monday; in the South Atlantic and Gulf States northerly to easterly winds, with partly cloudy weather in the former and increasing cloudiness and occasional rain on the western Gulf; from Minnesota to the lower Ohio valley and eastward to Lake Huron and Ohio, a falling barometer, generally cloudy weather and brisk southerly winds, with rain on the upper lakes, and high north-easterly winds on Lake Superior. Cautionary signals are ordered for Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

NATIONAL BANK ISSUES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer and United States Depositaries to commence the payment of interest maturing on November 1st, on Monday, the 21st, without rebate.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters: Benj. Cooper, at Oregon, Ills., vice John Sharp, resigned; E. H. McIntyre, at Yankton, Dakota, vice Wm. Pound, resigned.

TITUSVILLE.

September Oil Report—Large Decrease of Production.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., October 20.—The *Herald's* oil report for the month of September, which appears to-morrow, shows a decrease in the production of petroleum over the month previous of 36,987 barrels. There is also a falling off in the shipments amounting to 78,802 barrels. There is an increase in the number of drilling wells of fourteen, with no development of new territory during the month.

The *Daily Courier's* oil report for September, shows the total production for the month to be 537,651 barrels; daily average, 17,922; decrease from August per day, 870; total stock, 877,739; decrease in stock during the month, 52,721; total shipments during the month, 500,373.

A special from Havana says that Boyd Henderson, of Philadelphia, who came to Havana on the 11th inst., accompanied by his wife, was arrested at that place. The cause of the arrest is unknown, but it is said that he has been under suspicion since his arrival. He was seen in communication with suspected sympathizers with the Cuban insurgents. It is further reported that he is a Cuban by birth, but he claims to be a native of the United States, traveling for his wife's health.

—The London Board of Public Works voted almost unanimously in favor of removing the tolls on the Waterloo and other toll bridges across the Thames river. A conference with the Government for carrying out the measure

NEW YORK.

Proceedings of the National Board of Trade.

REVISION OF NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM RECOMMENDED.

NEW YORK, October 19, 1872.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

At a meeting of the National Board of Trade this morning, the Executive Council reported in favor of Chicago as a permanent place of meeting for the Board. Hamilton Hill was re-elected Secretary.

Mr. Ropes, of Boston, proposed a resolution recommended by the Boston Board of Trade, urging Congress to adopt the Hare system of voting. Mr. Ropes said that the people were demoralized by politicians, and a new mode of voting was necessary to preserve purity of government.

The subject of an improved system of secret voting was referred to the executive council.

The proposition of the Mobile board that Congress refund the cotton tax was tabled.

Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution providing that the Legislatures of States where usuary laws prevail be asked to establish a standard rate of interest, but not restrict traders in money to any particular rate. Carried.

A resolution was passed asking a further reduction of duties on imports.

The resolution of the Mobile Board of Trade, that Congress be memorialized to repeal the duty on railroad iron, was indefinitely postponed.

The following resolution was submitted by the Boston Board of Trade:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade reaffirm emphatically its declaration of December, 1871, that it is incumbent on the National Government to prepare by moderate but steady contraction of the legal tender currency, for the ultimate resumption of specie payment, by the National Treasury and National Banks; believes that such contraction, instead of curtailing the legitimate credit and industry of the people, would rather tend to enlarge them by checking unwarrantable speculation, thus restoring capital to its proper channels by greatly enhancing the value of all national securities, by restoring a sound and just standard of value, and by substituting for a fixed, unalastic volume of irredeemable paper, precious metals and a credit legitimately based on them, the amount of which is elastically inexhaustible.

Mr. Ropes advocated the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Vinal, of Boston, opposed it, saying he did not believe we could have better money than we have. He thought it was time to compel the national banks to redeem every three months five per cent. of their circulation.

Mr. Chittenden, of New York, moved an amendment asking Congress for a credit with the national bank system looking to the ultimate resumption of specie payment. He also declared in favor of free banking.

Mr. Ropes said they might carry out "glorious greenbacks: great greenbacks!" but was it redeemable greenbacks? [Laughter.]

Mr. Busby, of Philadelphia, moved an amendment asking for a system of free trade in banks.

Mr. Fairbanks, of Chicago, said there is not money enough in circulation. That was the result of a contraction—$40,000,000 during last year. He opposed they would not reaffirm the doctrine of contraction.

Mr. Chittenden said resumption must be sought for. The Secretary of the Treasury could be guided to understand that the commerce of the country will tolerate nothing less.

Mr. Cook, of Cincinnati, said there was too much of what is called money in the country, and not enough money. The greenback is a dishonored piece of paper. The national bank note is better, for it is redeemable.

Mr. Rossell, of Philadelphia, said one objection to the National Banks was that they can be made powerful machinery in the hands of whatever political party they adhere to. They are unanimous in their adherence to the party in power.

Mr. Vinal said, when the National Banks contract we shall want another issue of Treasury notes. (Laughter.) "Oh!" "Oh!"

The amendment of Mr. Chittenden was agreed to by 31 to 9.

The resolution of Mr. Barwell, of New Orleans, asking for the construction of a free ship canal, seven miles, from Barataria bay to the latter of the Mississippi next to Fort St. Philip to the Gulf of Mexico, was agreed to.

The resolution from the Mobile Board of Trade, that Congress be requested to order a survey of Florida, with a view to cutting a ship canal across the same, was adopted unanimously.

The question of improving the telegraphic service was discussed.

Mr. Ruggles, of the New York Chamber of Commerce, proposed a resolution asking Congress to amend the bill now pending for reducing the weight of the silver dollar to 384 grains, and eighty-four grains, by adding one grain and eight-tenths gold, or less than half of one cent, to the proposed weight, and that a clause in the bill declaring it a coin of the United States be added to the word "Liberty." The resolution was passed.

An invitation to visit the Cooper Union was accepted. A vote of thanks to the Chamber of Commerce for their hospitality was passed. Adjourned.

THE ERIE MUDDLE.

Statements having been made under the inspiration of Jay Gould and the dethroned Erie ring that Mr. L. M. Barlow, the present counsel for the Erie Railroad, had made bargains with these folks now in power to give the Erie Railroad to his own advantage, Mr. Barlow responds with the fullest explanation of the whole matter referred to, showing that his action was entirely unsolicited, and that he only received the entire sanction of the Board of Directors, including General Dix, then President of the company.

CONSOLLY'S WHEREABOUTS.

It is stated that ex-Controller Connolly is at the Isle of Wight, in company with his wife.

IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

Mark Flanigan was to-day sentenced to imprisonment for life, for murdering his wife.

NEW YORK, October 20, 1872.

UNCLE SAM'S TARS "DOCKED."

By the breaking of a gangway yesterday fifty-four seamen of the United States steamer Hartford were precipitated into the water at the navy yard. All were rescued. Some were severely bruised.

TAKE VISITING.

Admiral Dupenne De Saint Andre, of the French war steamer Minerve, visited the navy yard yesterday, and received the officers of the station to a reception on the Minerva on Monday.

BUILDING FRAUDS.

At the Senatorial investigations of frauds in the construction of the Harlem Court House, evidence has been given that material for the court house was carted direct from the barge to Senator Genin's house, then constructing.

CUBAN FILIBUSTERING.

Senor Mayorga pronounces false the claim of Col. Ryan that he has authority from Ramon Cespedes and Mayorga to organize an expedition for the benefit of Cuba.

CANOE REGATTA.

At the first regatta of the New York Canoe Club, yesterday, the ten mile race was won by the Gretchen in one hour, fourteen minutes and sixteen seconds.

OHIO.

Official Election Returns.

COLUMBUS, October 20.—Official returns have been received from all counties in Ohio, and show the following Republican majorities for State officers: For Secretary of State, Allen Wikoff, 14,055 majority; Supreme Judge, John Welch, 16,189 majority; Member of Board of Public Works, Richard R. Porter, 16,440 majority. The total vote cast for Secretary of State is 529,027, the largest vote ever cast in Ohio for any office.

The following are the names of Congressmen elected in various Districts of the State, and their respective majorities: First District, Milton Sayler, Democrat, majority 1,569; Second District, H. B. Banning, Liberal Republican, majority 1,592; Third District, John Q. Smith, Republican, majority 1,229; Fourth District, L. B. Gunckle, Republican, majority 1,271; Fifth District, Charles N. Lamison, Democrat, majority 5,306; Sixth District, Isaac R. Sherwood, Republican, majority 1,065; Seventh District, Lawrence Neal, Democrat, majority 1,273; Eighth District, William Lawrence, Republican, majority 4,043; Ninth District, James W. Robinson, Republican, majority 2,500; Tenth District, Charles Foster, Republican, majority 726; Eleventh District, H. C Bundy, Republican, majority 2,907; Twelfth District, Hugh J. Wett, Democrat, majority 4,677; Thirteenth District, M. J. Southard, Democrat, majority 2,471; Fourteenth District, John Berry, Democrat, majority 3,643; Fifteenth District, W. P. Sprague, Republican, majority 60; Sixteenth District, Lorenzo Danford, Republican, majority 3,298; Seventeenth District, L. D. Woodworth, Republican, majority, 2,262; Eighteenth District, James Monroe, Republican, majority 4,364; Nineteenth District, James A. Garfield, Republican, majority 10,955; Twentieth District, Richard C. Parsons, Republican, majority 2,724. Total—thirteen Republicans, six Democrats and one Liberal.

In addition to the above, O. J. Dodds, Democrat, was elected to fill a vacancy in Hamilton county.

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., October 20, 1872, 8 P. M.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 8 P. M., October 20 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER. FEET.	INCHES.	CHANGES. RISE.	FALL.
Davenport	2	1	0	0 0 1
Keokuk	2	4	0	0 0 0
St. Louis	5	9	0	0 1 0
Pittsburgh	3	4	0	0 0 0
Cincinnati	4	3	0	0 0 0
Louisville	3	4	0	0 0 0
Memphis	2	5	0	0 0 1
N. Orleans	14	3	0	0 0 0

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

CAIRO, October 20.—Arrived—James Howard, New Orleans; 2 P. M.—City of Helena, Vicksburg; 4; City of Chester, Memphis, 6; Burkesville, Evansville, 12 M.; Capital City, St. Louis, 3; Bismarck, St. Louis, 4; St. Joe, St. Louis, 4; Emma C. Elliott, Memphis, 7. Departed—Belle Mem

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie, John M. Thompson, William D. Forten, Joseph A. Benham, Marcus A. Davis, George Morrison Coates, Samuel Bumm, Theodore B. Wilson, John M. Bromall, Francis Shroder, Mark H. Richards, Edward B. Green, David K. Shoemaker, Daniel E. Miller, Charles C. Boyd, Lemuel M. Morton, Theodore Strong, John Passmore, William J. Folgerove, Jesse Merrill, Henry Grisely, Robert Bell, Jasper M. Thompson, Isaac Frazer, George W. Andrews, Henry Lloyd, John J. Gillespie, James Patterson, John W. Wallace.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 53½f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 113⅛.

WE are rather inclined to think that the movement among the unterrified, in the Fifth ward, to find out and properly punish all non-voting Democrats will not come to much. The party lash is being wielded by the *Post* and Alderman Strain, we judge.

THE present seems to be plethoric of deaths among persons who are or have been prominent before the country. It may be a mere coincidence, but it really seems as though the death of one prominent person is apt to be followed by others. The deaths of Bishop O'Connor and Dr. Chapin, illustrate, in a minor degree, our remark.

FROM Ohio and Indiana we have the same complaint that now wails up from the Greeleyite heart in Pennsylvania. The Democrats would not vote their State ticket because such vote would promote Greeley's chances of election, the very thing the indomnitable and adamantine Democracy were bent on defeating. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says the full returns of the election in Ohio "make it pretty clear that the defeat of the Democratic ticket in Ohio was due to the deliberate absenteeism of Democrats themselves." Further, it is stated that "while the Liberals came up to the scratch and gave an almost undivided support to the Democratic State ticket, Democrats themselves allowed the opportunity to achieve a victory to pass unimproved." The same story comes from Indiana, where the Democrats lost their State ticket, except Hendricks, because of a straight-out anti-Greeley movement. This is very distressing; but wait until you hear from these same malcontents next month, when they are brought face to face with Greeley.

ONE OF THE most singular phases of the Liberal manner of conducting the canvass on the Presidency is the utterly indefensible and calumnious assaults made on the President's personal character. We have not the space to refer to many of them,—but the latest out is deserving of a passing notice. It is, simply, that while General Grant was Secretary of War, Representative Schofield and others found him, one day, stupidly intoxicated. Of course, the story is out of the whole cloth, not having a single element of truth on which to stand. We admit the propriety of discussing the character of a candidate as illustrating his fitness or unfitness for the office he seeks. We have held, all along, that Mr. Greeley, in moral courage, and in profoundness of conviction, is gullible and easily mislead. His abandonment of his anti-slaveryism in his adoption of secessionism; his turning away from protection in accepting a free-trade nomination for the Presidency; his falling in the arms of the Democrats, after abusing them,—these are public deeds, open to criticism. But to inject vile calumnies, and invent false stories against the President, has not the first element of decency, and there would be no excuse for it, were it not that it is the only stock in trade possessed by the Liberals.

REPLY TO INCARNATED FOOLISHNESS.

The *Post* deals at length with the financial question, in its Saturday issue, even lugging in the intensely stupid assertion that we promised "undisturbed prosperity as the result of Hartranft's election." We have not the remotest idea what gave rise to this notion on the part of the *Post*. As to how far the government will redeem its notes, we qualified our statement—which, of course, the *Post* disregards. It now changes the whole basis of argument in this particular, and asks if the government will pay dollar for dollar? We suppose it means,—will the government pay a gold, for a paper dollar? It knows perfectly well that the government stands ready to redeem its currency in accordance with the conditions on which it is issued. These are, that this currency, "is receivable *at par* in all parts of the United States, in payment of all taxes and excises and all other dues to the United States except duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands by the United States, * * except interest on public debt." This simply means that with a single exception, the Government will receive legal tenders at par with gold,—and with one exception, will thus pay them. The point of the *Post's* question, we suppose is, will the Government do a banking business to redeem greenbacks with gold? We answer, it never issued a greenback with a promise to do this. The condition attached to every legal tender is printed on its back,—and the Government will redeem it, according to the condition *at par*. Hence the *Post's* assertion is foolish.

The *Post* asserts, and then denies, that the amount of currency and gold in the country is about three times what it was in 1860. It is not true that the practical increase is so great,—as it fails to account for the reserve kept up for security, and assuming that Government and bank circulation are always two different things. But suppose its statements correct in this particular,—although they are not, in that they lack in discrimination,—it remains to be seen whether the peculiar form of business activity now prevalent, and the amount of business do not demand three times the circulation as before the war. We think it does, and more. The purchase of coin by importers to pay custom house dues is not the only use made of it. It is sent to Europe to pay balances, and is even used in certain class of purchases. But its purchase and return to the custom house is *circulation* so far as it goes. It may not be universal circulation, but it is, nevertheless, a form of exchange, which is circulation. Prior to the war we had State banks, and a miserably depreciated currency. Yet we had gold and silver in circulation. Why? Not because there was not a greater volume of paper money, and that of a badly depreciated character, but because there was more than enough gold and silver for a single class of business operations. It is true, if you could reach the bank to present its note, you could get gold, yet in most instances, there was a larger and rage discrepancy between paper and cir- than there is to-day. Yet ...med true- culation. Hence, the ... ism will hardly stand. If gold would prevent it is absurd. Currency

That the circulating medium. Yet vent spasms, the cliques in Wall street is pocked up enough to create a stringency and put up the rates of interest. What is there to prevent their doing the same thing with gold? It is true that the increase of capital should be the basis for an increase in currency. What is capital? It is created and invested wealth. It generally is not represented by money, but by property. Does not the *Post* know that in twelve years the *capital* of this country has increased not less than $4,000,000,000? It is estimated vastly higher than this. The Pacific and other Railroads, the expansion of our manufacturing interests, the immense development of property value, in the improvement of lands, opening of mines, and in the thousands of sources of active industry, we have developed a vast amount of solid wealth, which is our *capital*. The handling of these accumulated industries, and manipulation of this solid wealth, to make it productive and profitable, requires a currency that shall correspond in volume to the amount of business to be done. We insist upon it, that there is not at the present a sufficient supply in the country. In 1857, there was not enough to save the country from financial disaster. The cautious manner in which the Government regulates the security of the currency, prevents a possible recurrence of such disaster as came upon us in the specie-paying Democratic times. Yet all this does not altar or obscure the fact that the aggregated wealth of the country,—or capital, as the *Post* terms it,—has grown more rapidly, than has the currency been expanded. We are simply seeking a proper equalization.

We again object to the manner and partizan views, and flippant reasonings of the *Post*. We are not disposed to use harsh language, when we meet a spirit of fairness in discussion. If the *Post* desires to look into the subject broadly, in a spirit of fairness, leaving politics out of the account, we will be glad to join it, in discussing several phases of the question, in a spirit of candor. Its attempts to charge us with having promised financial blessings, along with Hartranft's election, is so silly, as well as false, that it can hardly expect the kindest treatment, so long as it resorts to such narrow tactics. We are well aware that the immediate stringency will soon be past,—the causes being gradually removed. Yet we believe the country needs more currency, and for this reason we advocate it.

A PRACTICAL REFORM OF CORRUPT LEGISLATION.

The evils of special and private legislation are pretty thoroughly appreciated in Pennsylvania, and the people look to the coming Constitutional Convention for a redress of grievances in this respect, that will pluck up the monstrous and iniquitous system by the roots. On no subject that will come before the Constitutional Convention is there such unanimity of opinion among the people. It has done more to debauch the legislation of the State, and destroy public confidence in the honesty of the law-making power than all other causes combined. It has made the annual sessions of the Legislature a scandal to the people. It has covered the honored name of our State with reproach and contumely from one end of the Union to the other. It has given birth to a brood of brokers and speculators in laws, who have become the parents of legislative bribery and corruption. The people expect from the coming Convention, that in its revision of the Constitution, it will thoroughly eradicate this great evil; no half-way measures are wanted; the whole system must be lopped off.

An examination of the laws passed by any session of the Legislature for the past twenty years, will show the need of reform in this particular. These laws are the fruits of three and four months' work of the General Assembly, ostensibly in the interest of the whole people of the Commonwealth—for that is the proper and legitimate aim of law making—but what are they in reality? With a few exceptions only a mass of private legislation to advance every imaginable scheme to make money or secure grants of power that human ingenuity can depise. In one instance they may be in the interest of a colossal monopoly, and in another to put a few dollars in the pockets of some shyster trafficer in laws, but the story they tell is the same throughout. It is all part of the same game of private or corporate speculation as foreign to the ends of legitimate legislation as light is to darkness.

Take up, as a sample, that interesting document just out, known as the "pamphlet laws" of Pennsylvania, containing the legislation of the session of 1872. It is a ponderous volume of *fourteen hundred and ninety-three pages*, containing eleven hundred and forty-five laws. Yet of this enormous number only forty-eight are of a general and public character, occupying but seventy-five pages out of the fifteen hundred contained in the volume. Nor is this volume of an exceptional character. The pamphlet laws of 1871 contained 1,700 pages, and of 1870 over 1,500, with about the same proportion of general laws in the interest of the people, and private laws for the benefit of the "lobby," and its employers. The seventy-five or a hundred pages of general laws show all, or very nearly all the legislation that is requisite or demanded by the people of the State, while the fifteen or sixteen hundred additional pages represent nineteen-twentieths of the work of the Legislature, and the demands of the "third house."

These private laws, as we have stated, are for all imaginable purposes. For the most part they are charters of corporations loosely and vaguely drawn, invested with all kinds of power with few or no limitations. They create banks, each of which can go into business upon a nominal capital of a million of dollars, of which nine hundred and sixty-seven thousand may be mere worthless paper, or no paper at all; they create "Exchange" companies, "Real Estate" companies, "Stone" companies, "Land" companies, "Mercantile" companies, "Improvement" companies, &c., all of them with comprehensive powers, obscurely defined purposes, and scarcely any responsibilities. Such charters are prepared for any and all speculative purposes where the promoters of them hope to handle for their own advantage the capital of others, or obtain credit without being responsible—and the range of subjects for which such charters can be used covers everything, from the setting up of a pawnbroker shop to the monopoly of the whole of the vast petroleum trade or coal trade of Pennsylvania. One of these very acts, viz: the "South Improvement Company," was actualy used to attempt the monopoly of the petroleum traffic, although there is not the remotest hint of petroleum or of any other business in the charter. We have heard that among the charters granted last session, or the session before, there was one or more that conceded to certain corporators the right to vend whisky and like beverages at retail, for all time, license laws, local option, prohibition, and every thing else to the contrary notwithstanding.

But after all, the great evil of this perverse legislation is that it has corrupted the law-making power, and destroyed public confidence in it; and just in proportion as these results have accrued, the personal character of the legislators has fallen off, and instead of finding men eminent for ability and probity at Harrisburg making laws for the State, the places are only too often filled by greedy adventurers, who seek election year after year, in order to corruptly put money in their pockets through the channels of this species of legislation. Pennsylvania charters, containing valuable grants of power, are hawked about the principal cities of the country and sold to the highest bidders, or used as instruments of black mail to embarrass legitimate enterprises. It is a matter of common report that there exists at Harrisburg a regular tariff for the passage of these private laws, graduated by the extent to which "a good thing" is seen lurking in their provisions, and that it is not able to secure legislation of this character unless a good round sum is first planked down to the vultures of the lobby.

Is there no remedy for this evil, that has so fearfully demoralized the legislation of the State? Some say elect "honest legislators." So we do, every year, but the system goes on with added force. Honesty at home seems to be a poor safe-guard at Harrisburg, where a terribly demoralized public sentiment has grown up, that makes the way of a "weak brother" into the most corrupt schemes one of very easy progress. There is a remedy, however, and one that can be applied, and the whole tide of corrupt legislation stayed within a twelve-month. The Constitutional Convention, which opportunely meets next month, will have it in its power to work out this great reform. Let a provision be incorporated in the amended Constitution *prohibiting the Legislature passing laws granting special powers and privileges, and requiring that all laws shall be general in their nature*, and the reign of the lobby will be terminated in Pennsylvania; we will have legislative reform on the instant, and of the most thorough and lasting character.

This is the demand of the people, and we have every confidence the Constitutional Convention will promptly and cheerfully acquiesce in it. In other States the same constitutional rule has been applied to evils similar, in a modified form, to those under which we suffer in Pennsylvania, and hereafter we will refer to the beneficent results that have followed. In the meantime we urge upon our associates of the press, and particularly the Republican press, to take hold of this subject and aid in creating a public sentiment that will secure the incorporation in the Constitution of the State of the safe-guard to which we have referred, in the most explicit and unmistakable language, so that even a "Philadelphia lawyer" will not be able to drive a "rooster" or "pincher" through it. It will be a bright chapter in the history of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, now strongly entrenched in power in all departments of the State government, if it should carry through this great reform. It is a work, however, on which there can be no partizan division, and in which all good citizens should join who desire to relieve the State of the stigma that rests upon its laws and law-makers.

Caught by a Boa Constrictor.

After breakfast we started for the lagoon. We had set our hearts on seeing Manatis —"sea-cews"—which are still not uncommon on the coast of Trinidad, though they have been exterminated through the rest of the West Indies since the days of Pere Labat. That good missionary speaks of them in his delightful journal as already rare in the year 1865; and now, as far as I am aware, none are to be found north of Trinidad and the Spanish Main, save a few round Cuba and Jamaica. We were anxious, too, to see if not to get a boa constrictor of one kind or other; for there are two kinds in the island, which may be seen alive in the Zoological Gardens in the same cage. The true boa, which is here called Mahajuel, is striped as well as spotted with two patterns, one over the other. The Huillia, Anaconda or water-boa, bears only a few round spots. Both are found of the water, the Huillia living almost entirely in it; both grow to a very large size and both are dangerous—at least to children and small animals. That there were Huillias about the place, possibly within fifty yards of the house, there was no doubt. One of our party had seen with his own eyes one twenty-seven feet long killed, with a whole kid inside of it, only a few miles off. The brown policeman, crossing an arm of Guapapo only a month or two before, had been frightened by meeting one in the ford, which his excited imagination magnified so much that its head was on one bank while its tail was on the other—a measurement which must, I think, be divided at least by three. But in the very spot where we stood some four years since, happened what might have been a painful tragedy. Four young ladies, whose names he mentioned to me, preferred, not wisely, a bathe in the still lagoon to one in the surf side; and as they disported themselves one of them felt herself seized from behind. Fancying that one of her sisters was playing tricks, she called out to her to let her alone, and, looking up, saw to her astonishment, her three sisters sitting on the bank and herself alone. She looked back and shrieked for help, and only just in time, for the Huillia had her. The other three girls, to their honor, dashed in to her assistance. The brute had not got hold of her little body, but her bathing dress, and held on stupidly. The girls pulled; the bathing dress, which was luckily of thin cotton, was torn off; the Huillia slid back again with it in his mouth into the dark labyrinth of the mangrove roots, and the girl was saved. Two minutes' delay and his coils would have been round her, and all would have been over.—*Kingsley's West Indies.*

At Last.

We have all of us wondered what the Aurora Borealis could possibly be, and what caused it. The indomitable German savan has been at work upon it and after years of study he has solved the problem. He says that "there must be a peculiar state of the atmosphere to develop it, and that it is formed of particles bearing an affinity to light, though its constituent parts are different as proved by the prism and the solar spectrum. The molecules of which it is composed are stratified by a peculiar action of the particles on each other, causing the waves of vibration to elongate elliptically and to contract on their own orbits laterally, producing a scintillating evrusation which is in turn absorbed and then dispersed." There, that point is settled for good and all, and we may sleep in peace at last. Now, if this gifted being would only devote his attention to cocoanuts and give us something equally lucid and intelligible regarding the cause of the milk in that product of nature, he would be a benefactor of his species and would set a long-mooted question at rest. He can do it if he tries, judging by his success with the Aurora Borealis.

BURNING corn for fuel in Iowa! Well, why not? If a dollar's worth of corn will make more heat than a dollar's worth of wood or coal, it should be burnt by all means. It is a pity that the locomotives on the railroads could not burn it too. If one-half the entire crop were burned, the remainder would, in all probability, sell for more than the whole will bring now. Investigations in England, extending over a period of two or three hundred years, have shown, approximately, that a deficit of one-tenth in the crop of cereals raises the price three tenths, a deficit of two-tenths raises it eight-tenths, and so on to a deficit of one-half, which raises the price to four and one-half times the average. A surplus acts upon prices in the opposite way.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A CONGRESS of wine-growers has been held this autumn in the south of France, whose members, before separating, tried a most interesting experiment. This is a plan to counteract the destructive effects of frost—which, at certain critical periods, is fatal to their crops—by the creation of warm smoke, which shall hover over the ground. Iron vessels, containing a preparation principally of tar, having been disposed at intervals over the vineyards, were set fire to, and produced thick clouds, which hovered over the land and spread for miles round. An important point in the plan is its cheapness.

THE License law of England permits the Magistrate of any town to enforce the closing of all saloons during certain hours of the night and day, and to revoke the license of any publican who sells adulterated malt liquors. The London *Daily News* has secured reports on the working of the law from more than 200 police stations. It says: "A decrease in drunkenness and quieter streets is the universal testimony. The testimony of the night police is absolutely uniform. In the very largest towns and in the rural villages they equally report its success in producing nocturnal order."

THE sheep farmers of Cumberland county, on the borders of England and Scotland, are complaining of the ravages committed on their flocks by the "whicks," or the maggots of flies. The warm, moist weather prevailing recently in the north of England has been most favorable to these attacks, and a sheep struck by flies will, if not attended to at once, be destroyed in a few days. Various species of flies attack the sheep in this manner, but the most destructive is the common house fly. Numerous remedies have been tried, but in no case with absolute success.

HARVARD COLLEGE has taken a step in advance of the old style colleges of the land. Her Faculty has determined to hold annual examinations for women. Two classes are to be examined, one over eighteen years of age and one under that age. Certificates are to be issued by Harvard to those who pass the examinations, and certificates of honor to those who pass with credit. These certificates will specify wherein the candidates have displayed proficiency, and are expected to be of value to such women as propose to teach.

M. LIDOT, a Frenchman, has invented a machine for stopping runaway horses instantly. Electricity at the control of the driver is the means employed; the horse is violently shocked, and so much surprised that he instantly comes to a halt.

A DEMOCRATIC CALCULATION.

A Wail for the Philosopher to Stand Aside.

THE PROBABLE ELECTORAL VOTE NEXT MONTH.

[From Chicago Times—Leading Democratic Organ.]

"The professor of journalism," who is now nominally conducting Dr. Greeley's own newspaper, has constructed a very remarkable table, claiming seventeen States and 178 electoral votes as sure for Greeley, conceding twelve States and 120 electoral votes to Grant and classing eight States and 68 electoral votes as doubtful. To crown this surprising achievement the Professor adds: "That assures it. Friends! in spite of frauds, we are on the home stretch, with every prospect of success."

In order to accomplish this unequaled feat of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers, the Professor puts Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia and Indiana in his list of sure Greeley States, and classes such States as Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin as doubtful. Is the Professor so infatuated as to suppose he can make anybody believe that Connecticut, New York and Indiana are sure for Greeley, or that there is the smallest shadow of a doubt as to the result in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota? Mr. Reid must be aware himself that every one of his doubtful States is tolerably sure to go against Dr. Greeley, with the exception, perhaps, of Nevada. He must also be aware that at least eight of the States and 92 of the electoral votes that he counts as sure for Greeley are very much more likely than not to go against him. If the Philosopher remains in the field until November, the result will probably be about as follows:

For Grant.	*Electors.*	*For Greeley.*	*Electors.*
Alabama	10	Arkansas	6
Connecticut	6	Delaware	3
Florida	4	Georgia	11
Louisiana	8	Kentucky	12
New Jersey	9	Maryland	8
New York	35	Missouri	15
West Virginia	5	Tennessee	12
Indiana	15	Texas	8
Iowa	11	Virginia	11
Kansas	5		—
Maine	7	Total	86
Massachusetts	13		
Michigan	11		
Nebraska	3		
Oregon	3		
Rhode Island	4		
South Carolina	7		
Vermont	5		
Pennsylvania	29		
Ohio	22		
California	6		
Illinois	21		
Minnesota	5		
Mississippi	8		
Nevada	3		
New Hampshire	5		
North Carolina	10		
Wisconsin	10		
Total	280		

This is a tolerably liberal estimate for the Sage, who is by no means sure of carrying Arkansas, Delaware, Missouri, Texas, or Virginia. These States transferred to the Grant column would leave Dr. Greeley only 43 electoral votes against 323 for Grant. Of these States, Delaware and Virginia may fairly be classed as doubtful, because many Democrats there have rejected crow from the first. Arkansas, Missouri and Texas are classed as doubtful because Greeley is already beaten, and many voters will hasten to array themselves on the winning side.

On the other hand, the Greeleyites may, with some show of reason, class Alabama, New York, Florida, Louisiana, Nevada, and perhaps New Jersey, as doubtful. Counting them those States, in addition to those set down for them in the foregoing table, and Mr. Greeley would receive 155 electoral votes against 211 for Grant. More than this the most sanguine Chappaquan cannot really expect, and in all probability there will be such a desertion of the banqueting hall by sick crow-eaters that the Philosopher will receive less electoral votes than are assigned to him in the above table. He may think himself extremely fortunate if he comes off as well as Seymour did in 1868.

All this calculation is, of course, based on the supposition that Mr. Greeley will remain in the field. In case he should be dropped, as he ought to be, matters would wear altogether a different face. With the Philosopher and his lost cause out of the way, it would still be possible to carry Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia, Indiana, California, Nevada and New Hampshire for O'Conor, in addition to the States set down for Greeley in the above list, giving him 192 electoral votes, or eight more than enough to elect him. Dr. Greeley will carry fewer States, and receive fewer electoral votes than any respectable Democratic candidate that might be substituted for him. He is merely a dead weight and his candidacy from this time out will be more damaging to Democracy everywhere—in the local elections not less than the general—than it would be to finish the campaign without any Presidential candidate at all. The substitution of O'Conor and Adams for Greeley and Brown would in a great measure counteract the damaging moral effect of the October rout, inspire some hope of success by introducing the element of principle into the campaign, and insure a larger measure of success in the State and Congressional contests than can be expected if the struggle is to be finished as it has hitherto been conducted, on the basis of spoils. Let the Philosopher clear the track!

THE BOY KING OF BAVARIA.

He Plays at Government, and Makes a Business of Music and Romance.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes from Berlin during the imperial fetes:

The pretty boy who is now on the Bavarian throne was carried away for the time by patriotic feelings, and behaved extremely well. He is however, a fantastical youth, whose brain must have been deranged by too much music and romance, for even his best friends must allow that there is somewhere a screw loose in his head. About the government he does not care much; it is a bore to him and he is glad if Ministers take that trouble from his shoulders. He has, however, a great idea about his rank as king, and especially about his family, and is very sensitive on this point. The Roman party, knowing this weakness very well, make use of it, and not without success, for the liberal policy in reference to the Roman Church, inaugurated by Bismarck and sustained by the late Bavarian Minister, has changed remarkably.

The honors which were showered upon the Crown Prince of Germany, when inspecting the troops in Bavaria, and in which the whole people took part with all their heart, were most welcome to the Ultramontanes, for they hurt and offended the King very much, and the more as he

IS NOT VERY POPULAR.

No wonder; he does nothing to deserve the love of his people, and his shyness and peculiar manner is ascribed to indifference. During the whole French war he did not once visit his brave army. He is idling away his time with fantastical and personal pursuits. Sensible Bavarians shrug their shoulders impatiently in speaking of him, and in comparing him with the manly future Emperor of Germany, he is dwindling away to an almost contemptible nothing. The German Crown Prince led the Bavarian troops to victory, and his noble and prudent behavior in reference to them, especially in the battles of Wissenburg and Worth, has won their whole heart. Moreover, he is free and open spoken, naturally friendly to every one, without an air of ostentation, and, in a word, forming a striking contrast to the shy royal hermit of Bavaria. He is now, rather attachment, of the Germans for their princes, is, however, very great, and the Bavarians would pardon their King a great deal if he would continue going with the spirit of the time; but should he really lean again to the Roman party, and listen to their temptations, it is not impossible that the Bavarians might one day discover that they could do much better without a King who neither cares for his people nor for his government.

Nowadays it is generally believed that kings have to perform duties. The King of Wurtemburg was always led by his Ultramontane advisers, and the time may come when some politician may sweep him away, together with that insignificant person wearing the grand ducal crown of Hesse Darmstadt. The nearest relationship to great and mighty emperors is no longer a protection. Crowns are maintained on heads only by the love of the people and strong armies. All Germany was looking

WITH GREAT AND PAINFUL INTEREST.

on the issues of the changes which were preparing in Bavaria, and it created general indignation when a decided Ultramontane (Mr. Von Lutz) was requested to form a new cabinet. While this unpopular gentleman was trying in vain to induce some other persons to enter his Cabinet, and to swim with him against the current of the tide, Count Taufkirchen, the Bavarian minister in Rome, was caused to come to Berlin, where he had some conversations which must have been rather explicit, for he hurried to Munich, where he arrived on the night of the 5th instant, and had, in the morning, a meeting with the Secretary of State (Von Lutz) and other personages. The result is the killing off of the Ultramontane embryo Ministry, and it is supposed that the present Minister of Finance (Von Pfreischner) will become President of the Cabinet.

—The announcement of the marriage, on the 4th inst. of General Van Schwellibe, German Ambassador at Vienna, to Minister Jays' daughter, was premature. The marriage was solemnized on last Friday.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fullambe, Joshua Rhodes, S. B. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmer, Christopher Zug.

John R. Hadley, Solicitor.

AH MAUN IN ARKANSAS.

The Heathen Chinee as a Cotton Planter.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

Two years ago a number of Chinese arrived at at our wharf and were objects of great curiosity. The negroes, especially, gazed at them with wondering eyes, declaring: "Dem's niggers, an' a mighty small sort; dey looks as ef swamp fever was bad where dem folks come from." Some of these men settled near here, and among them a small colony found homes and cotton picking in the neighborhood of Marion, Arkansas, some nine or ten miles from this city. Among them was Ah Maun, who proved to be a Chinese of education, gathered up some knowiege of English rapidly, became popular, and was called by the country people John Ormond. He set to work at once. The first day his cotton picking amounted to twenty-two pounds. The negroes laughed at the small specimen with pig-tail under his hat. In one year not a negro on the plantation could bring as much cotton to the gin-house as Ah Maun. Ah Maun took his triumph quietly, and kept his popularity. Last spring he and six of his fellow-countrymen rented a piece of ground near Marion. Twenty acres they put in corn, and forty in cotton. Seven times was the ground plowed over, until it was in complete order for a crop. Every bit of grass was obliterated, every weed exterminated, every fence corner made clean. The five men had appointed Ah Maun "boss," and Ah Maun allowed no slovenly ways. Early morning and dewy eve saw the six Chinese at their tasks; patient, plodding, unwearied industry that never lost heart, never intermitted, brought a crop of corn and another of cotton that are the admiration of Crittenden county. It is visited and gazed on as a wonder of skill, industry and success. Another wonder was that Ah Maund and his men not only knew no such English as "sick;" well they were and well they remain through heat and cold, and swamp fogs and chilly mornings. When picking time came Ah Maun hired four more of his compatriots, and all year the ten are busy as ants. On Thursday they sent two bales of cotton to the city. It was received by Keel & Co., and Mr. Keel says two better bales of well-grown, clearly picked cotton he has not seen this year. Ah Maun's energy and skill, and that of his hard-working companions, is admired, and we hear it said that if the group choose to break up next spring, taking new farms and joining with them new hands, they will be liberally aided, and such money and supplies as may be necessary will not be withheld. Ah Maun is triumphant. The white folks regard him as a prodigy, but the negroes are not sure that there is not "a little ob de debbil in him."

A NEW CURE.

This following case of Mr. Kurtz, Postmaster at Athens, Ohio, is one of considerable importance, inasmuch as Mr. K. had undergone various modes of treatment with different persons for the past few years without any material relief. When he came to me he was in a very reduced state and had about given up all hopes of being cured.

He is a well-known gentleman and has numerous relatives in this city, and is the son of Mr. George A. Kurtz, of Allegheny city.

DR. KEYSER: I am glad to be able to report to you, that your medicines are exercising a salutary influence on my system. Their restorative effects are so manifest that I can now perform considerable manual labor, not only without feeling exhausted as hitherto, but with, I think, positively beneficial results. I am also steadily increasing in flesh, have gained about nine pounds since I commenced treatment with you.

W. W. KURTZ.

Dr. Keyser's consulting office in the rear of his Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

NOW THEY ARE FRESH.

Fresh arrival—just received—50 cases St. Louis Michigan Water; 25 cases Hawthorn Saratoga Water; 10 barrels Blue Lick Water. Just received direct from the Springs. James E. Burns & Co.'s Drug Store and Mineral Water Depot, corner Penn and Sixth streets, (old St. Clair).

N. B.—Where you will find the finest Mineral Water in the city, Kissengen, Vichy, Blue Lick and Congress on draught, drawn from the marble founts, and one of the finest west of New York city. Remember, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets.
oct15

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Faber & Van Doren,

3867 Liberty Street,
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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
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Orders Solicited.

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GILL & BIDWELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED WHEELS,
FOR LOCOMOTIVES, PASSENGER, FREIGHT AND COAL CARS.
WHEELS FORGED AND FITTED TO AXLES.
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121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Jas. Goodman's Tools and Dean Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oct1

SASH BALANCE.

The Anderson Sash BALANCE.

Has been in successful operation for over 3 years. Has, in every case, when properly fitted to the windows, given general satisfaction. It completely does away with the old style of cords and weights; has none of the vexatious annoyances of that old plan; does not get out of order, and is warranted to wear and work satisfactory as long as the window remains.

JOHN S. BELL, Agent.
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70 Smithfield Street.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

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Miller's Screw Can,

This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, Fruit, &c. All kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders on short notice.

D. MILLER & CO.,
Rear of 136 Wood Street,
Entrance off Virgin alley.
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L. R. NORTON,

Sole agents for the celebrated
Jewett & Goodman Organ,
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NEW GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES,
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WM. SEMPLE'S.

Fall Dress Goods,
In all new fabrics, styles and shades.

BLACK ALPACAS
A large stock, all grades, very cheap.

Extra good bargains in
DRESS SILKS.

Black and Colored Velveteens,
Trimming Velvets,
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Shawls and Scarfs,
A splendid stock, new styles.

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At the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, at
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MARKET ST.,
Have Just Opened
And are prepared to show the
LARGEST STOCK
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In the following departments to be had anywhere and at
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Dress Trimmings,
Embroideries,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs,
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Ottoman Scarfs and Shawls,
Notions of all kinds.

Also, unsurpassed lines
MILLINERY GOODS,
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers,
Feathers, Tips, Wings,
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Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue,
Have now open the largest and most
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Fall and Winter Goods
In their line to be found in this or any other market, of our own importation.

Ladies' Cloth Cloaks and Talmas
Ladies' Velvet Cloaks, Ladies' White Opera Cloth and Cashmere Cloaks and Talmas, Real and Imitation Seal Skin Sacques, Muffs and Boas. Do not fail to call and examine this line of goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Hats and Bonnets,
Newest novelties, Feathers and Wings, new shaded Ostrich Plumes, Nigarettes and Pom Pons in endless variety of style and shade, new invisible Cloth Shades of Gro Grain Ribbons, Bonnet and Trimming Velvets, Jet Ornaments.

Fancy Goods, Jewelry, &c.
Felt Skirts, embossed and braided, Ladies' White Muslin Night Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, Skirts, Toilet, Sacques, &c., full line just received.

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GREAT BARGAINS
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Seasonable Goods,
AT
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AT 12½ CENTS.
Dark Poplins.
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FIGURED REPPS,
Rich styles, for Ladies' and Gents' Wrappers.
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We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Company's First Mortgage 6's at 90 and Interest.

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Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

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Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the finest steamships afloat from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

DAILY GAZETTE.

Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58¾
Reading R. R.	56⅞
United Co.'s New Jersey	124
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	34
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Pittsburgh City 6's	74¼
A. V. R. R. 7 30's ..... bid	93
Central Transportation	46¼

NEW YORK, October 19, 1872.

Gold opened at 112¾, advanced to 113⅝, fell to 112¾, and closed at 113⅝. Loans were from 5 per cent. to 1-16 for use. The clearings were nearly $45,000,000. The foreign exchange market closed up quiet; 108¾@108¾ for prime bankers' sixty days' sterling, and 110¼ to 110¼ for sight. The Treasury paid out $76,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds. The specie export for the week amounts to $02,638,825. The money market was more active at intervals—ranged from 4 to 7 per cent. The bank statement is favorable. It shows that the banks have made a net gain of over $4,000,000 in their legal reserve. They now hold $8,027,475 above the 25 per cent. required by law. The Government bond market was quiet and steady. State bonds quiet and steady. The stock market was irregular, being higher in Pacific Mail and lower in the general list. Pacific Mail opened at 95, advanced to 96, declined to 93¾, advanced to 99, reacted to 96½, and finally advanced to 100¾. In the general list the decline ranged from ¼ to 2¼ per cent. early in the day, but in the afternoon there was a partial recovery. Western Union declined from 78 to 75¾, then recovered to 77¼, closing at 76¾. The other fluctuations were generally unimportant. The general market to-day was affected at intervals by reports about the financial situation in Europe.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 74½; do new, 75; South Carolina, July, 26½; Missouri 6s, 92¾; St. Joseph, 89¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s, '81, coupons, 116¾@116¾; 5-20s, '62, 115⅝@115¾; do '64, 115⅝; do '65, 116@116¼; do '65, new, 114¾; do '67, 114⅞@115; do '68, coupons, 114¾@115; 10-40s do, 108⅝@108⅝; currency 6s, 113¼; new 5 per cents, 110¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union, 76⅛; Fargo Express, 86; United States Express, 78½; Quicksilver, 44½; Pacific Mail, 100; New York Central, 94¾; Erie, 50⅝; Harlem, 111; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 91¼; Illinois Central, 127; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 88¾; North Western & Chicago, 72⅝; do preferred, none; Rock Island, 110; St. Paul, 56; Toledo and Wabash, 71¾; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Chicago and Alton, 110¼; Ohio and Mississippi, 45⅝.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARD, EAST LIBERTY, }
SATURDAY, October 19, 1872. }

RECEIPTS.

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	374 cars	510 cars
Hogs	285 "	209 "
Sheep	90 "	75 "
Horses	20 "	10 "
Mules	8 "	1 "
Total	777 "	804 "

CATTLE.

Trade was more active and a shade firmer this week, rendered so by a diminished supply, but there was no quotable advance in prices; the average quality was up to the usual standard, though, as has been the case for several months past, the great proportion of the offerings consisted of the common and medium grades, while of prime shipping steers, the supply was scarcely equal to the demand. Operators, in view of the fact that trade has been unsettled and unsatisfactory recently are exercising more than usual caution, hence it is more difficult to establish an advance than formerly. Shippers generally, we understand, have been pulling down to do much good lately, and the result is that they are unwilling to assume as much risk; and when an attempt is made to push prices up on them, to any extent, they immediately retire from the market, and holders either have to sell at what they are willing to give or ship on further east. As we have already stated, prices were no higher than last week, notwithstanding the reduced supply, but the market was more active, as buyers seem disposed to let their wants be known to do made by holding back. Prime to extra steers, fat and smooth averaging 1,300@1,400 lbs. may be quoted at 6¼@7 cents, and of this particular grade the supply was scarcely equal to the demand; 1,100@1,200 lbs., 5¼ to 6 cents; 900@1,000 lbs., 4½ to 5. Old cows and rough stags, 3½ to 4 cts. Bulls, 2 to 3 cents.

Blazlewood & B sold:

21	18,000	3 40	16	14,730	4 00
40	37,720	6 50	2	2,630	5 00

Sadler, H. & Co. sold:

22	17,640	6 62	13	9,460	2 80
20	18,410	3 65	19	19,320	4 50
28	39,940	6 75	15	18,590	5 60
2	3,430	5 60	20	22,530	5 10
14	20,250	4 12			

Smith, Watson & B sold:

19	18,870	5 15	8	6,200	4 40
11 bls	9,240	2 62	9	8,590	3 25
16	18,730	4 75	2	2,650	4 00

Hamel & Co. sold:

17	17,360	4 50	19	16,580	4 00
12	10,850	3 25	14	18,670	5 00
10	7,090	2 50	15	21,160	6 25
26	42,870	6 60	21	19,310	4 00
15	13,630	4 25	18	17,500	4 50
16	14,130	4 20	17	19,550	5 15
18	20,630	4 40	4	4,040	4 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was an increased supply of this class of stock this week, and this together with a diminished demand produced a dull market, particularly for the lower grades, of which there was an oversupply, and prices, as compared with last week, fell off on this particular kind from 40 to 50 cts per cwt., the best were reported 25 to 25 cts lower. Quotations may be fairly given to-day as follows: extra fine wool, 95@100 lbs, 5¾@6; good 85 to 90 lbs, 5@5¾; common 65 to 75 lbs, 3½@4½. Indiana sheep, 85@100 lbs, sold at from 4¼ @5¼. The offerings of lambs was small, though fully up to the demand; may be quoted at 5@6¾, according to quality and condition, Jersey ewes dull; there have been but very few buyers lately, and the season is about over. Following is a partial report of the sales during the past three days:

Hazelwood & B sold:

166	6,000	5 00	86	9,590	5 00
100	8,010	4 87	19	per head	$3 00
86	9,590	5 90	172	17,260	6 12
74	6,630	4 25	39 imbs	2,330	5 25
100	8,290	5 30	94	8,050	5 25
79	7,420	5 50	131	per head	$2 37
107	8,910	4 00	104	9,350	4 80

Sadler, H & Co. sold:

224	18,380	5 00	215	16,570	4 95
209	15,580	4 50	230	17,420	4 00
149	13,440	5 80	39	3,230	5 30

Smith, Watson & B sold:

208	15,670	4 37	61	5,050	4 80
15	1,040	5 50	195	28,120	5 45

Holmes, J. & Co. sold:

20	1,460	4 00	41	3,920	5 50
193	18,260	5 60	193	15,560	4 35
201	17,140	4 90	382	35,000	5 35
206	19,430	5 90	94	8,500	5 25
346	31,240	4 70	267	18,290	5 60
105	7,760	4 25			

Ulery & Hamilton sold:

109	per head	$1 75	105	per head	$2 50
117	"	$1 75	95	7,030	3 12
128	8,790	3 60	216	per head	$1 00
78	5,630	3 80	367	24,640	4 55
250	17-942	4 25	91	7,098	4 00
39	4,880	6 50			

HOGS.

The market, under the influence of heavy receipts since Wednesday, has been hard and there has been, in consequence, a sharp decline in prices; Philadelphia hogs, with the time specified, dropped 30 to 40 cts per cwt, while in Yorkers the decline was still greater. At this writing, and, indeed, during the past two days, the market has been unsteady, owing mainly to the very heavy receipts, and in view of the fact that continued large arrivals are anticipated, operators are apprehensive in regard to the immediate future, and this, of course, is not without its effect in depressing trade. Thus far the eastern markets have held up pretty well, but a break seems to be confidently predicted, as the shipments east are large and will continue so for some time to come; it was this expectation more than anything else that broke the market here. We now quote the best Philadelphia hogs at 5 cts; fair to good 4.80@4.90. Yorkers, 4.60@4.65 for fair to prime, and 4.35@4.45 for common.

Hazlewood & B sold:

16	5,780	4 50	26	6,210	5 00
32	7,310	4 50	18	5,660	5 12
35	8,830	5 12	21	6,060	5 12
65	16,490	4 65	26	6,720	4 65
89	22,640	4 95			

Sadler Havens & Co. sold:

19	2,200	4 50	106	22,530	4 87
102	22,620	4 75	30	5,760	4 55
280	75,090	5 15	171	39,690	4 35
60	12,780	4 60	57	12,850	4 45
65	15,060	4 45	108	23,380	4 70

Smith, Watson & B sold:

53	12,350	5 00	57	17,450	5 35
52	14,075	5 60	49	11,140	4 50
62	12,650	4 50	106	30,640	5 25
106	31,990	5 25	43	9,270	4 50
86	23,700	5 15	65	18,050	5 15
36	8,600	4 70	54	12,610	4 70

Holmes L & Co.; sold:

65	14,170	4 50	59	11,340	4 60
102	10,760	5 05	104	22,290	4 75
112	25,930	4 65	66	14,190	4 70
88	24,470	5 00	62	15,300	4 85
36	7,420	4 90	69	17,010	4 80
85	23,280	5 10	47	15,400	4 90
109	19,170	5 15	52	13,170	4 50
54	12,330	4 50	54	12,530	4 75
86	20,380	5 30	52	13,030	5 20
62	14,360	4 87	56	7,740	5 15
20	2,549	5 25	20	4,110	5 00
9	2,690	5 30	32	7,720	4 40
73	16,270	5 10	62	14,260	4 95
139	27,540	5 15	32	6,760	4 75
12	3,610	5 30	24	6,470	5 30

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK.—The *Commercial List* of October 19th says: Advices per cable report a disorganized market for Scotch Pig, with irregular quotations for the various brands. Private advices also report an unsettled market, and that speculation is active. The market here, however, has undergone no particular change, the stocks being very light, and holders generally firm. The stock in Glasgow October 5th, shows a reduction to 132,974 tons of all brands. We note sales of 60 tons Summerlee at $55; 100 do Eglinton, $52; and 50 do Coltness at a private price, but at full figures; we quote Eglinton $52@52.50, Glengarnock $54@55, Gartsherrie $55, and Coltness $60—the latter being in very small stock and firmly held; sales of small lots are made from yard at our quotations. American is without change of note; we quote No. 1 brands $55@55, No. 2 $51@52, and Gray Forge $42@47. New English Rails are quiet at $73@74 gold, and American $85@87.50 currency at the mills in Pennsylvania, without sales. Old English are dull at $46@47 gold, with sales of about 1,000 tons in lots, at $53@54 currency. Scrap is quiet at $45@46 from dock, and $46@48 from yard; we hear of no sales.

PHILADELPHIA.—The *American* of the 19th says: The market for American Pig Iron is quiet, but prices are firm, and we quote as before, viz: For Anthracite, No. 1 $55; No. 2, $53; No. 3, $48. Charcoal Forge is steady with a moderate demand at $55@60 per ton for ordinary, and at $65 for car-wheel iron. Scotch Pig is also quiet, and we quote at $55 for Eglinton, and at $58 for Gartsherrie, ex ship.

LONDON.—The London *Times*, of a recent date, speaking of the Cleveland iron trade, says: Although it may be taken as highly probable that prices have reached the highest point, and some slight reduction from the present high rates may occur, yet in the present prosperous state of trade, and the existing dearness of fuel there cannot be any solid reason for anticipating a panic.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE }
SATURDAY, October 19, 1872. }

APPLE BUTTER—45@50 cts. per gallon.

APPLES—Sales at $1@1,50 per bbl. for common to good and $1,75 for prime.

BITTER—Continues dull and stocks are accumulating; we continue to quote at 15@20 for common to fair and 23@25 for prime to choice roll. Solid packed very dull, 8@12 cts.

BROOM CORN—There is no improvement in the demand and no change to make in quotations, 4@7 cts., according to quality.

BAGGING—Penn mill, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BEANS—$2,50@3 per bushel.

CANDLES—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 20, 22¾@23 cts.—in a small way 1@2 cts additional.

CARBON OIL—Is still quoted at 22½@23 for round lots and 1@2 cents additional for small lots.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2,50@2,75; Rosendale, $4 to $4,25; Calcined Plaster, $4,25@4,50; Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1,75@2,00.

CHEESE—Is reported firm but unchanged; 14@14½ for Dairy; 15@15½ for Factory; and 16@16½ for Goshen. Sweitzer, 15@16 cents.

CHESTNUTS—Continue to arrive freely, and as stocks are still accumulating, prices are weak and drooping; we now quote at $3@3,50 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14@15 per bbl. common, $10@12.

COUNTRY LARD—8@9 cts. per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$3 per case.

EGGS—The receipts continue light, but the supply, nevertheless, is fully equal to the demand which has fallen off very materially in consequence of the advanced prices; 28 may be fairly regarded as the ruling quotation.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR—Is in steady demand, but there is no change whatever in prices. We continue former quotations; $7,50@8 for fair to choice spring wheat and $8.25@8.50 for red winter. Rye Flour, $5,50.

GRAPES—Sales at 8@10 cts.

GRAIN—Wheat is generally reported quiet and unchanged; $1,60@1,65 for fair to prime red; $1,70@1,75 for amber, and $1,75@1,80 for white. The inquiry is comparatively light, but stocks are small and the offerings are light also; holders generally regard Wheat as good stock, hence there is no disposition to press sales. Oats in fair demand, with sales at 40@41 for mixed and 42@43 for white; receipts fair but there is no accumulation. Shelled Corn is steady and the supply is comparatively light; sales at 60 on track, barge; 61@62 on track, canal; 63@64 on track, Allegheny, and, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 80@85. Barley is in demand, especially the better grades; sales at 85@90 for fair to good and 95 for choice

GROCERIES—Trade is generally reported quiet, and, in the grocery, as in every branch of business, there is a general complaint of tightness in money matters, and, in consequence, great difficulty in making collections; and, furthermore, no material improvement can reasonably be anticipated until the money market commences to work easier. In a general way however, the market present no new feature not already noted.

SUGARS—Granulated, 13¼; Crushed, 13¼@ Powdered, 13½; A Coffee, 12¾; B, 12½; Ex. C 12; C., 11¾; Chespeake Ex. C., 11¾; Molasses Sugars, 8@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11½@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 22½; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24¼.

RICE—Carolina, 9 to 9¾; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¾.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia.

HAY—Is coming in more freely, but with a steady demand, there is no accumulation and prices are still maintained; sales of baled at $27@34, according to quality and condition.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra may be quoted in a jobbing way at 75@78 cts.

ONIONS—Sales at $1,50@1,50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Prime Peach blows, 70 cts. per bushel Sweets, $3.50@4 per bbl. for common to fair and $1,50 for prime Jerseys double headers.

POULTRY—Live chickens 50 to 60 cts. per pair; dressed, 15@16 cts. per lb; dressed Turkeys, 18@20 cts.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 8½; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 15c; Rib Sides, 12; Short Rib Sides, 12½; Clear Sides, 13c; SugarCured Hams, 18c; Dried Beef, 20c Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 11c; pails, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $16,25; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

RAGS—Sales at 3¼@4 cents.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is scarce and in demand at $1,90@1,95. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seed.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 92 cts by the car load and 93@94 in small lots.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE }
SATURDAY, October 19, 1872. }

The Crude market was considerably firmer, at least it was so reported, but little business coming out quiet and there is no perceptible improvement in the demand. Quoted at $4,15@4,25 per bbl. at Parker, equal to 10,70@10,95 cts. per gallon here. It is stated that the embargo on the production will be raised on the 25th inst., and that the wells will be started up again, or at least that producers will be at liberty so to do if they see proper. It was thought that when the thirty days were up, the time of expiration for the suspension, that it might be continued thirty days longer, but, as already stated, it was rumored to-day that the embargo will be removed on the 25th. Refined was also quoted firmer, though prices are without quotable change; Spot, Philadelphia delivery, 25¾; October, 25¾; November, 25¾; December, 25¾. Sale 1,500 bbls. spot at 25¾. Pittsburgh delivery, 22¼@23 cts. free on cars.

Oil Barrels in limited supply but unchanged; Sales during the week at $2 for country and $2,05 for city make. Some coopers are holding at $2.10 but thus far there have been no spot sales above $2.05.

Receipts crude this week ..... 25,991 bbls.
" " last week ..... 19,492 "
" " January 1st to date 961,734 "
" " same time 1871 ..... 935,895 "

Exports refined this week ..... 11,178 "
" " last week ..... 11,193 "
" " January 1st to date 396,550 "
" " same time 1871 ..... 392,340 "

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Co., 364 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Warden & Oxrand 252 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Central Ref. Co. 941 bbls to Logan Bros. Co., Philadelphia.
Wormser, Myers & Co., 200 bbls to Logan Bros., Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works 400 bbls to Waring King & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens' Oil Co., 156 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., New York.
Braun & W. 700 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co., 52 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
J. Spear & Co 50 bbls to W. L. Elkins, Philadelphia.
Total 3115

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Keystone O W, acct. J. Bushnell	308
Nonpariel O W, acct. J. Bushnell	444
Citizens O W, acct. Same	278
American O W acct, Duncan & Y	320
Peerless O W, acct, Stevenson	930
Commercial O W, acct; Stevenson	634
Vesta O W, acct. T. Hacket	924
Brilliant O W, acct. L. B. & Co	74
Riverside O W acct Duncan & Y	468
Model O W, acct. J Bushnell	930
Total	5260

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace	45	Lewis, O & P	5
Isabella Furnace	7	J. Wood & Co	3
Shoenberger B & S	5		
Total			65

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Pitts Forge & Iron Co	1	J. Wood	5
Graff B & Co	1	Paul Jones & Co	9
Lewis B & Co	1	Caughey & H	9
Byers McC & Co	2	Brown & Co	1
Nimick & Co	4		
Total			34

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Wood & Son	9	Caughey & H	8
J. Moorhead & Co	1	J. Reamer	4
J. W. Porter	2		
Total			24

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Carnagie & Co	3	Graff B & Co	2
Hararugh M & Co	2		
Total			7

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 19.—5 P. M.—Consols: money 9 @92¼; 5-20s of '65, 91⅝; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s 87⅝; new 5's 88⅝. Erie 40¾. Petroleum: refined 12½@13½d. Turpentine 41s 6d.

FRANKFORT, October 19.—5-20s of '62, 96⅜.

PARIS, October 19.—Rentes 52f 97c.

LIVERPOOL, October 19.—Cotton active and firmer; middling upland 9¾@9¾d; Orleans 10¼; sales 18,000; speculation and export 4,000 bales; upland October and November 9¾d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 31s. Corn 29s. Pork 56s. Cheese 63s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib do 36s. Petroleum: refined 18¾s.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Cotton quiet and easier; middling upland 19¾c. Flour in moderate demand; superfine western and State $6@6.40; common to good $7@7.30; white wheat extra $8.10@8.45. Rye flour scarce and firm; $4.50@5.50. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet; 92¾@92¾. Wheat unsettled; prime grade scarce and held steady; common and inferior fair supply and a shade lower. No. 3 spring Chicago $1.40@1.46; Northwest spring $1.56; winter red western $1.60; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.60@1.64; white $1.75@2.05. Rye scarce and firm; old western 65c. Barley a shade better; moderate demand; two rowed State 95@96c. Barley unchanged. Corn heavy; limited export trade; steamer western mixed 63¼c; sail do 64c; yellow western 66c. Oats in good request; tending upward; old western 47@48¼c; new 46@47c; new white 48@52c. Eggs steady; western 28@29c. Hay in fair request; shipping $1@1.05. Hops firm; 28@19c for 1872. Leather quiet and steady; Orinoco 26@27c. Wool quiet; lambs pulled 48@49c; superfine do 50c. Coffee quiet; Rio 14@18c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9¼@8¾@10c. Molasses unchanged. Rice dull; 7¼@8¼c. Petroleum: crude 13@13¼c; refined 25¾c. Turpentine quiet; 41¼c. Pork excited and higher; mess $15.25@15.50; prime mess $14.00; mess October $15.25; do November $15.00. Beef steady; mess $7.50@10.90; extra $10@12. Hams quiet; $28; tierce nominal. Cut meats unchanged. Middles more active and firm; for long for winter months 8@8¾c; bellies 8¾c. Lard rather more active; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@8¼c; kettle 9¼c. Butter active and firm; 10@16c. Cheese quiet; 11@14¾c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake steady; 21¾@32¼c cash. Pig Iron firm; Scotch $52@60; American $51@55; bar quiet; $115@120; Russian sheet easier; 16¾@17c. Nails unchanged; cut $6,00; clinch $7,50@8,00; horse-shoe 21@22c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 19.—Cotton firm; fair demand; middling 19c. Flour dull and unchanged, $7,40@7,45. Wheat firm with a fair demand; red $1,52@1,57; white $1,68@1,72. Corn quiet and weak; 40@41c. Rye steady; moderate demand, 68@70c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; new 32@35c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm with a fair demand. Oils very firm. Eggs: demand good at full prices. Butter firm with a fair demand. Pork firm; fair demand; $14 bid and $14,25 asked. Lard steady and in demand; summer, 7¾@7¾c; steam, 7¾c; kettle, 7¾@7¾c. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders, 6¼c; sides: none here, nominal, 10¾@10¾c. Bacon: lobbing sales of shoulders at 7¼@7¾c; clear, 11¼@11¾c; clear with, 11¾@12c. Hams: sugar cured firm at 17½c summer and winter. Hogs steady and in moderate demand at $4,00@4,35. Whisky: demand light and holders firm.

Cotton Markets.

GALVESTON, October 19.—Cotton active and strong; ordinary 15¾c; good ordinary 16¾c; net receipts 2,663 bales; exports to Great Britain 502; coastwise 886; sales to-day 500; last evening 3,400.

MOBILE, October 19.—Cotton firm and in good demand; good ordinary 17¾@18c; low middling 18¾c; middlings 19c; net receipts 1,272 bales; exports coastwise 1,554 bales; sales 600; stock 8,835.

SAVANNAH, October 19.—Cotton active and firm; middlings 18¾c; low middlings 18c; net receipts 103 bales; exports coastwise 3,113; sales 3,367; stock 45,764.

CHARLESTON, October 19.—Cotton firm; middlings 18¾@18¾c; net receipts 2,411 bales; exports coastwise 359; sales 500; stock 27,056.

AUGUSTA, October 19.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18c; net receipts 2,719 bales; sales 1,131 bales.

NASHVILLE, October 19.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling uplands 18¾c.

MEMPHIS, October 19.—Cotton in good demand at full prices; middling upland 18¾c; middling 18¾c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 19.—Flour dull and in buyers' favor. Wheat steadier; closing quiet at $1,09 seller October, or November; $1,08¾ seller year; No. 3 98c. Corn dull at 30c cash; 31@31¼c seller November; rejected 28¾@29c. Oats quiet; 21¾@21¾c regular fresh; 22¼c seller November. Rye quiet; held at 51c. Barley heavy and lower; 60¼@61c cash; 59½c seller November; No. 3 46c. Provisions steady. Pork $14,50 cash; $12,50 seller January. Lard dull; sales 7¾c seller January; summer nominal at 7¾c. Sugar cured hams quiet; 13@15c average. Green meats quiet; hams 8½@8¾c; short ribs 7c present delivery; shoulders December and January delivery, 20 and 30 days' in salt 4¾@4¾c boxes. Whisky steady at 88c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 19.—Corn advanced; mixed 65c; white 68c. Oats easier at 28@40c. Hay easier; prime $26@27; choice $28. Molasses: receipts of prime new sold at 75c; others unchanged. Cotton moderately active; sales 4,300 bales; good ordinary 18¾c; low middling 19c; middling 19½c; middling tinges 19¾c; receipts 5,309 bales; exports to New York 1,266; to Continent 14,000; stock 79,030. Sterling 22¾.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, October 19.—Cattle: receipts 110; market dull, weak and lower; sales mostly confined to Texans and stockers at $3,50@4,25; few good to choice shipping sold at $5,25@6; shipments 1,659. Hogs: receipts 2,500; market quiet; prices unchanged; shippers not operating on account of the scarcity of cars; sales ranged $4,30 to $4,60 for common to choice; mostly $4,50 for good lots; shipments 6,268.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Business is quiet today, transactions being confined to small parcels for filling assortments. The market for cotton goods continues strong, with light stocks in first hands. Prints are now in fair supply for most styles, with a moderate trade doing. Dress goods in full request. Foreign goods are only moderately active, with the most demand for dress fabrics, black materials, of all kinds. Ribbons and millinery goods are less active. The dry goods imports for the week are about $1,750,000.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 19.—Flour and wheat dull unchanged. Corn nominal, mixed western 63½@64c. Oats firm, southern 42@43c. Rye firmer at 90@95c. Provisions quiet; mess pork $15.50. Bulk meats unchanged. Bacon: fair demand; unchanged. Lard weak, lower; choice western ketttle 8¾c. Western butter fair demand; unchanged. Whisky firmer; 93½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19.—Flour declining; superfine, $4,50@5,25; extra, $5,50@6,50. Wheat steady; western red, $1,68@1,73; amber, $1,80@1,85. Rye, 80c. Corn dull; yellow, 65¾@66c. Oats active; white, 46@46½c. Barley steady; western, 95c. Petroleum: crude, 15¾c; refined, 25¾@25¾c. Whisky lower at 93¼c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 19.—Flour in fair demand and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal No. 1 red winter $1,53. No. 2 do $1,41. Corn steady and in moderate demand; sales of 3,000 high mixed old receipts at 46c; 1,000 old receipts 47c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1 33c. Petroleum: refined unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 19.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 white Wabash $1,69@1,70; amber Michigan $1,42¾; No. 1 red $1,37½. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 40½@40¾c; low mixed 40c. Oats firm; fair demand at 30c; No. 2 29¼@29½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 19.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1,21; No 2 do $1,13¾. Corn dull and declined at 32c. Oats quiet, dull and declined; No 2 24c. Rye: No 1 54c. Barley: demand light; holders firm; fall No 2 67c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 19.—Bagging: very little doing; prices irregular; hemp 13@14c; flax 14@15c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 19.—1 car cabbage, Heinz & N; 1 car lumber, Reed Bros; 1 do do, J H Morrison; 1 do s pipe, Jas Reese; 16 bbls flour, M Steel & Son; 2 cars h wood, Douglass & H; 1 bbl eggs, F P Kohen; 5 bbls sugar Jas McClurg; 1 car lime, Johnson & Co; 100 bbls flour, Geo Stewart; 80 bales cotton, Holmes B Co; 7 do do, Eagle Cotton Mills; 1 car corn, 1 do bran, 1 do hay, R Knox & Son; 1 car wheat, D Gilmore & Co; 25 pkgs tobacco, W H Parke; 1 car flour feed, Voeghly K & Co; 41 pkgs cider, F Smoulder; 5 bbls flour, Spear & G; 4 cars pig lead, Armstrong F & Co; 1 car f seed, Thompson & L; 2 do staves, J M Hemphill; 1 do oats, W C Brown.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R., Oct. 19.—15 lounges, H Berger; 6 safes, Kim & Son; 3 bales cork, Armstrong Br. & Co, 40 bales hay, O H Allerton; 1 car do, 1 do oats, Scott & G; 8 kegs s paste, 5 bbls eggs, H Riddle & Co 2 do tallow, P Duff & Son; 34 sks oats Rainbow & A; 1 bales butter, Voigt M & Co; 10 bbls flour, J H Mintock; 5 do spirits, Riser & C; 26 do whisky, J K Lanahan

HOME NEWS.

If you want an elegant ring or reliable watch, any style of mantle ornaments, or silver ware, anything in the line of jewellery, watches and clocks, go to G. W. Biggs', No. 159 Smithfield street.

Decree of Forfeiture.

A decree of forfeiture was entered in the United States Court on Saturday against the schooner Emiline, Port of Erie. The forfeiture was on a libel for salvage.

The Second Ward.

The Republicans of the Second ward held a meeting at the school house, Saturday night, and it was resolved to bury all past differences, and unite to roll up an old-fashioned majority for Grant.

Doubling His Fine.

John McFarland was fined $25 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct by Mayor Blackmore. Before he had paid over the money his temper got the better of his judgment and he struck officer Cochran, who arrested him a violent blow in the face. His fine was at once raised to $50 and costs.

A Suspicious Person.

Wm. Gates was arrested Saturday night for attempting to go through the money drawer of Owen Cochran's saloon on Wylie street. No prosecution was instituted, but Gates could give no reasonable account of himself and he was committed ninety days to the Work House as a suspicious person.

Identified.

The young man who died at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital on Friday last, from the effects of morphine, has been identified. His name was James McFadden, and he resided with his mother at No. 208 Wylie street. He was a traveling agent for L. H. Baird, wholesale grocer on Second avenue. He was a very estimable young man, and his friends say he had been in the habit of taking morphine for a nervous affection. It is supposed he took too large a dose through mistake.

A Burglar Shot and Jailed.

At a late hour Saturday night, James Haley made an attempt to burglariously enter to the residence of Mr. McElroy, in East Liberty. The noise he made awakened Mr. McElroy, who at once fired two shots from a double barelled shot gun, which he had in his apartment. One of the shots took effect in the arm of Haley, who started to run down street, but was caught by a policeman Phillips, yesterday morning, committed the would be burglar for trial. Dr. McKelvey, last evening, attended the man in jail, and extracted the shot from his arm.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

During the week ending Saturday, October 19th, the following deaths occurred: Consumption, 1; marasmus, 3; still born, 5; paralysis, 1; con ulsions, 5; croup, 3; diptheria, 3; inflamation of bowels, 1; inflamation of brain, 1; abcess on liver, 1; dissentary, 1; typhoid fever, 2; disease of stomach, 1; hernia, 1; diarhoea, 1; accident, 1. Total 32. White, 31; colored, 1; male, 18; female, 14. Of these there were under one year of age, 12; between one and two, 4; from two to four, 6; five to ten, 1; twenty to thirty, 1; forty to fifty, 1; fifty to sixty, 1; sixty to seventy, 5; seventy to eighty, 1.

A Good Commission House.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of country shippers of produce to the commission and produce house of LOH & COOLEY, No. 207 Liberty street. Although a new firm, they are not new in the business by any means. Messrs. L. & C., are thoroughly posted in the produce trade in all its various details, and are withal energetic, reliable and clever gentlemen. Their motto is to make quick work of consignments, and at the same time obtain all the market will afford, and by so doing they are enabled to make quick and satisfactory returns. Although it is less than two years since they commenced business, they have already succeeded by fair dealing and prompt attention to business, in building up a very snug trade in all kinds of produce, and we are glad to note that it is steadily increasing.

Walton Hose Company.

On Saturday afternoon the Walton Hose Company, of East Birmingham closed their career as a volunteer fire company by a parade through their borough, and a banquet at Concordia Garden. Fifty members were in line, headed by Burgess Dressel, members of Council, police and the Washington Cornet Band. The display made was a very fine one and the demonstration throughout was a success. At the banquet addresses were made by Fire Marshal Butler, Burgess Dressel, and several members of Council, which were responded to by Messrs. John Coyle and R. S. Kennedy on the part of the company. It is probable that the company will become a part of the paid Fire Department of the new Wards, and until some such an arrangement is made the organization will remain as at present.

The Feast of Tabernacles.

The Hebrew Feast of Tabernacles is now being observed. It commenced last Wednesday night, and will be celebrated, in all, for seven days. It is one of the three festivals upon which all adults were commanded to repair to Jerusalem and place an offering on the altar of the Temple, at the time the Hebrews claimed Palestine as their land. It is a feast of joy, and branches of Palm and other articles are borne in the synagogue, with songs of praise and thanksgiving. During the seven days of the festival it is the custom of the orthodox Hebrew to dwell in a booth, erected by him as a remembrance of the sojourn in the wilderness after their exodus from Egypt, which is one of the occurrences which this feast commemorates. The Israelites, by the orthodox, the second day is a general holiday, while the four following are half holidays, during which work may be performed. The twenty-first day is observed as a holiday, and supplications are offered to Providence to bless mankind during the coming autumn and winter seasons. The eighth day is a supplementary festival, when the Israelites rejoice for the giving of the law.

Pittsburgh's Music House.

At this day it is not necessary to argue the great desirableness of the great necessity, indeed of having music in the household. The important question now generally is, where can good musical goods and instruments be obtained? So far as Pittsburgh is concerned, this will be answered, as it has been for years past, at the establishment of Mr. J. M. Hoffman is maintained. Mr. Hoffman's house, No. 62 Fifth avenue, is a great headquarters for musical supplies hereabouts. His knowledge of the business is of the widest, and constantly keeps a large stock on hand—every article, from a fiddle string to a grand piano. Mr. Hoffman is agent for the celebrated Dunham & Sons's pianos, which have the highest Family Marshall & Wendell pianos, of the merits of which many of our citizens can attest, and of the instruments from the Guchier Manufacturing Company, and others of equal celebrity. He has a complete assort ment of organs of all kinds; in this branch he confines his operations to the exclusive specialty. His stock of sheet music comprises the freshest gleanings from the best fields. His prices are among the lowest, and his terms so easy that an instrument is within the reach of all. It is emphatically the Pittsburgh musical headquarters.

A Fine Display.

Owing to the press of other matter Friday evening, we were unable to make mention of the parade of the Seventh Ward Marching Club and the Grand Central Club. The former company was under command of Captain Geo. W. Wilson, Lieutenants Holmes and Roush and Orderly Shore. The officers of the Grand Central were Captain David Burton, Lieutenants Lawson and Harris, and Orderly Sergeant Bartley. Each company was headed by a band, and the turnout, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was large and the display in all respects a fine one. The marching especially attracted attention and elicited universal praise. Evidently the boys have taken kindly to drill during the campaign.

In the course of their parade, the clubs favored a number of prominent citizens and their friends with serenades. Those who were thus called upon was our friend James Onslow, Esq., who acknowledged the compliment in a neat little speech, which was responded to by the clubs with three hearty cheers. The GAZETTE also had the favored with an enjoyable serenade for which thanks are tendered. The parade throughout was a very pleasant affair, to the clubs as well as to all their friends, and formed an agreeable episode in their history.

An Elopement.

The people in the neighborhood of Sedgwick street, Allegheny, have had recently a rich morsel of gossip about which to talk and drink tea over. The story goes that the young and pretty wife of a gentleman in that locality, one morning last week, called for a liberal supply of finances from her husband, representing to him that she had purchases to make, and October accounts to settle in this city, whither she was coming. Supplied with all the cash she could obtain, she disappeared mysteriously, and failing to return within a week, her liege lord grew anxious, and instituted rigid search to discover whence she had flown, or what had been her fate. The only clue that he had to lead to the unravelling of the mystery was the fact that a burly, good looking young saddler, of the neighborhood, had simultaneously disappeared with the missing wife. The idea that she had eloped with him crossed his mind, and he placed detectives in possession of the facts, and soon the guilty wife and her gay paramour were discovered at housekeeping together in a secluded part of Indiana. The meeting of the husband and the guilty wife who had so greatly outraged him, was by no means a happy one. He simply ordered his wife to her old home and the young man to go west. Fearful of trouble both obeyed.

Sixteenth Ward Jubilee.

At a meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Grant Club, held at their Wigwam Friday night, it was decided to hold their Jubilee on next Thursday evening, October 24th, in the public hall of the Bloomfield School House. The Committee of Arrangements reported that everything necessary to make the affair a grand success had been done, and that they felt assured that it would be the grandest affair of the Presidential campaign. An elegant supper will be served up, two or three glee clubs will be present, and some of our best speakers have engaged to respond to the different sentiments expressed during the evening's entertainment. A brass and string band will be present to enliven the festivities of the evening. The number of tickets issued is limited to one thousand, which will be distributed by the Ticket Committee. The following gentlemen comprise the several committees:

Committee of Arrangements—Wm. C. Barr, Chairman, J. B. Flack, Robt. McKinley, Dr. W. M. Kern, Dr. W. S. Cochran, Dr. J. C. Dunn, Robt. Dalzell, Samuel Baldwin, J. F. McCleary, A. B. Boal, Robinson Hillis, Wm. Yeagle, Ed. G. Edrington, H. Marshall, D. Harris, L. J. Gehaeb, Geo. Nessenthaler, John White.

Finance Committee—Daniel O'Neil, Chairman, Robt. Watson, Dr. W. S. Cochran, J. B. Flack, Samuel Baldwin, L. J. Richard, Robert McKinley.

Ticket Committee—R. H. Smith, Wm. C. Barr, Robt. Watson, Dr. W. M. Kern, Nicholas Winters, Geo. Nessenthaler, A. Boal.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Saturday's Meeting.

The Ordinance for the Equalization of taxes passed—Some Parliamentary Practice—A Personal Explanation—Mr. McCarthy Claims "Privilege"—And Explains in Detail.

Saturday afternoon October 19, 1872, the Select Branch of City Councils assembled in their chamber, City Hall, pursuant to adjournment to consider the ordinance for the equalization of taxes.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

At ten minutes past ten o'clock, the clerk called the roll, when the following members answered:

Yeas—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Asdale, Chalmers, Hoeh, House, Hunter, Jeremy, Liddell, Miller, McCarthy, McCune, McDonald, Marshall, Morrow, Monteith, Neely, O'Neill, Pearson, Rafferty, Riddell, Schmidt, Shipton, Smith, Wainwright, Wilson, Zern and President Gross.

Mr. MCCUNE moved to dispense with reading of minutes. Carried.

Mr. MCCUNE then moved that the ordinance providing for equalization of taxes, be read the third time. Carried.

"DROPPING IN."

The clerk then commenced to read the ordinance in full.

By this time a number of spectators had gathered in the lobby, evidently indulging in the expectations of a spicy debate. As the clerk continued to read, several "rural" members, who apparently had not been far off, made their appearance and with an air of the most innocent concern took their seats, while their colleagues indulged in smiles, which, in several instances, assumed the proportions of a guffaw.

After the reading, Mr. MCCUNE moved the final passage of the ordinance, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. SMITH hoped that the motion would not be put at this stage of the proceedings. He had been unable to be present at the two preceding meetings. He understood that his constituents were opposed to the ordinance, and he was here to represent the Sixteenth ward. He was not opposed to a fair equalization, but he did not think this ordinance met the case. He did not think the new wards should be taxed as heavily as the old until they had the same advantages which was manifestly not the case now. He believed an amicable compromise of the matter might be made.

Mr. CHALMERS interrupted the gentleman to ask what was before the house—he did not hear the chair put any motion.

The Chair stated the motion of Mr. MCCUNE, and Mr. Smith was then allowed to proceed. He briefly explained his desire to have a fair ordinance, but objected to such hasty legislation, and to being driven to the wall.

Mr. MCCUNE—I now move the previous question, and insist on the yeas and nays.

Several members thought the call for the previous question not necessary, but it was sustained.

The vote was then taken on the final passage of the ordinance, and resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Asdale, Chalmers, Hoeh, House, Hunter, Jeremy, Liddell, Miller, McCarthy, McCune, McDonald, Marshall, Morrow, Monteith, Neely, O'Neill, Pearson, Rafferty, Riddell, Schmidt, Shipton, Wilson, Zern and President Gross—26.

Nays—Messrs. Laufman, Litell, Murray, Seely, Smith and Wainwright—6.

So the ordinance was passed. Some surprise was at first created when the first member from the rural districts voted in its favor, but as others placed themselves on the same side of the record, it was whispered around that the intention was to move a reconsideration. But no movement of that kind was made—perhaps being temporarily deferred.

A LITTLE SCENE.

Mr. MCCARTHY [rising with a paper in his hand and adjusting his eye glasses.]—I now desire to call the attention of the gentleman from the Twenty-first ward [Mr. Littell] to his reported remarks in a paper which I hold in my hand. I want to say that—

Mr. JEREMY—I move we adjourn. We have finished our business now.

Mr. MCCARTHY—I wish to make a personal explanation, I demand my rights.

Several members at once called for "order."

Mr. PEARSON—He is in order.

Mr. MCDONALD—It's a question of privilege. He has a right to go on.

PRESIDENT GROSS—It's a question of privilege it's true, but I do not think it is a legitimate discussion to go on the minutes. The gentleman can proceed if the House grants him privilege.

Mr. PEARSON—I move that he be granted the privilege of the floor. Carried.

Mr. MCCARTHY then read a paragraph from the paper in which Mr. Littell was reported to have said: "I desire to say, however, that I would reluctantly come into Councils at the suggestion of the gentleman (Mr. McCarthy), and to be dragged here by him would be a degradation." After the reading he inquired of the gentleman from the Twenty-first ward if he had been correctly reported.

Mr. LITTELL—Well, I believe that is about what I said, as near as I can remember.

Mr. MCCARTHY (warming up)—Well, then, this is as good a place and time as any to settle this matter once for all. I want to—

Several voices—"Move we adjourn."

The Chair—I submit now that a personal controversy should not arise here. It is not the place, and—

Mr. MCCARTHY (excitedly)—I have been insulted, grossly insulted, on the floor of this Chamber. When one member of Council insults another, I think this body should protect its own dignity. If this Council will not protect me, when I have been insulted in the discharge of my duty, then, so help me God, I'll take measures to protect myself in the future, and upon this Council will rest the burden.

President GROSS—The gentleman misunderstands me. I did not say or mean that this Council would not protect its members. And I have the gentleman know I have as much regard for the proprietors as he has. The chair needs no dictation on that point. I ruled that without permission of the house the gentleman was out of order. He has now the privilege to speak, but I tell him if he indulges in personal attacks and arouses personal controversy, I shall rule him out.

MR. M'CARTHY EXPLAINS.

Mr. JEREMY—I move we adjourn. Lost.

Mr. MCCARTHY—I simply wish to say that I perfectly understand the reference made by the gentleman from the Twenty-first ward. It so happens that in the course of life to support myself and my family, I have adopted the avocation of cleaning vaults and cesspools, in a legitimate way and on a business scale. Now, I consider it an honorable business when properly pursued. It's as honorable as any other legitimate business, and I'm not to be ashamed of it. It's just as necessary too as any of the avocations in which men engage, and the man who pursues it properly, I consider entitled to as much respect. I have always in my life—and I wish to say it without egotism—endeavored to live among my neighbors and in the community so as to be of some benefit to my fellow-men, and I am proud to say that my record will bear inspection in both public and private affairs. And I consider that at the present time, in my business relations, though the gentleman may sneer at them, I am his peer. If the gentleman from the Twenty-first ward feels as well and as contented with *his* business as I do with mine, he may lie down at night at peace with his fellow-men and at rest in his own conscience. I have his reporting to me and hurt it back upon him. I have said this much because I have felt that my manhood called for a reply to this insult. I have honestly advocated this equalization measure because I believe it to be just, and I will not allow myself to sit quiet under such slurs.

When Mr. MCCARTHY concluded there was silence for a moment, and then Council, on motion of Mr. Jeremy, adjourned.

AFTER THE MEETING.

The events of the afternoon, occasioned excited discussion among little groups of councilmen and spectators, gathered in front of and in the building. In reference to the personal explanation, the "gentleman from the Twenty-first ward" in a colloquy remarked, in answer to an inquiry:

"I did say that, and did not propose to take it back, but McCarthy took the wrong understanding of it."

"Why did'nt you explain then," was the interrogation?

Mr. Littell—Oh, I wouldn't descend to that. He was beat there. Every other member of council knew the meaning of what I said, and if he choose to think differently, its his own look out.

The representative from the Eleventh ward was belligerent for a time, but the remembrance of the victory for equalization that he had achieved had a mollifying influence, and soon brought his usual serenity to his ruffled spirit.

THOSE POLICE OVERCOATS.

The Cloth in the Mayor's Office, and the Contract to be Awarded To-day—The Price $14 Apiece—A Slight Hitch With the Controller.

It will be remembered that at a meeting of the Police Committee about the first of the month, it was decided to order eighty new overcoats for the police. Some of the men were without these necessary garments, and it was decided to supply them as early as possible, in view of the fact that cold weather was setting in. The Mayor's clerk on his visit to the East recently, by instruction of the Mayor and the Police Committee, purchased the cloth, and the contract has been given out for forty of them at $14 a piece for overcoat, trimming and making. The matter has not been acted on by Councils yet, and it was said yesterday that Controller McGowan had said that he would not sign the warrants for them. What the result will be will likely be known in the course of a few days.

The police are very anxious for their overcoats, and inquiring for them every day. Many of the officers are men of large families, and unable to stand the expense of purchasing overcoats and waiting to get the pay for them from the city. It is to be hoped that the matter may be adjusted in some manner satisfactory to the Mayor, Controller, Councils, the police and all parties concerned.

No Better Opportunity

For investment has yet been offered in suburban property than will be extended at the great sale of one thousand choice building sites at Castle Shannon, to-day, Oct. 21 st. For fertility of soil, scenery, admirable location, pure air, fresh water, etc., this property is not surpassed by any tract of land in the county. The proposed village of Castle Shannon, which will be brought into direct communication with the city by the new narrow gauge railroad, has been laid out in large lots, with wide streets and a public park. That our over-crowded population will seek an outlet in that direction, the building of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad has resolved into a settle fact.

Homestead Park
At Private Sale.

This magnificent suburb on Pan Handle R. R., is now being extensively improved. A few choice building sites will be sold to first purchasers for much less than they will bring at auction. For free transportation to and from the Park, call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

If you want a nice parlor clock that will be an ornament to any room, call at Geo. W. Biggs', No. 159 Smithfield street. He has a large assortment of the most unique styles.

PITTSBURGH TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Large, Profitable and Interesting Session—Address of Prof. Burtt on the "Duties of Ward Principals"—Plea for the Study of Geography by H. J. Gourley, Esq.

The Institute met Saturday morning according to appointment, at 9 A. M., in the Fourth Ward School House, and proved to be one of the largest, most profitable, and interesting sessions in its history. The subjects presented were all of a practical nature, containing many hints, [illegible] upon, will tend greatly to elevate the teachers' profession, and produce the best results, as a reward for their arduous labors in the school room.

Great interest was manifested on the part of the teachers present, with the exception of considerable talking and "giggling" on the part of a few, who have not yet learned one of the first and most important lessons of the teacher—*to govern themselves.*

Opened with prayer by the Rev. S. M. Vernon, pastor of Christ church.

After a beautiful rendering of "Earboard Watch," a duett, by Messrs. Slack and Darling, A. Butt, A. M., addressed the Institute upon the "Duties of Ward Principals." He said that the thoughts he had to offer were his own opinions, founded upon his own individual experience and observation, and that they might not meet with the approbation of those present.

The first duty of a Ward Principal, is to obtain a certain amount of knowledge to prepare him for his work. He should study and understand the nature of the child and its capacities. No branch of learning should be taught to a child until it is able to comprehend it. There is too much of a disposition on the part of teachers to consider the methods used by their teachers to be the best. Teachers are not progressive. To illustrate: I was shown an example in arithmetic not long since, which was solved by one teacher by the old method, he had learned in his school days, and also by another, who had received better instructions, by one sixth the number of figures used by the former. It is not always best to follow in the old ruts. The methods that were used years ago may have been the best then, but great improvements have been made since. He should be acquainted with the best plans of teaching in each department, from the alphabet to the highest studies in the school. The higher branches are too often forced upon the child before his faculties are sufficiently developed to receive them. This, I think, results from want of knowledge of the child's capacities, and how the human mind is developed. The attempt is made to develop the reasoning faculties before he is taught to acquire information, at an age when the mind is not sufficiently developed for such study. I have seen in this city, an hour of valuable time wasted by a teacher trying to have a child reason an example out in all its intricacies—to give the philosophy, when the mind was prepared for it. You might just as well ask the child to lift two hundred pounds weight, and tell him to attempt it over again and again, trying to do that which he could not do in twenty years. Principals should understand the capacities of the child, and arrange his studies in accordance with them. The young should learn that which suits their age and ability, and the studies requiring more power of mind pursued when the mind has become sufficiently developed for them. The principal must study the most approved plans and execute them. He is to the school what the superintendent or manager is to a factory or rolling mill—what a general is to the army, or what the captain and pilot are to the vessel to direct them on successfully. This is a great work. This is an exceedingly difficult work. To do this in its perfection requires more gifts and graces than many of us possess.

The Superintendent of the school first comes in contact with the teacher. He should direct them in their work and advise them as to the best methods of instruction. Principals of successful schools are frequently asked to talk as though the whole thing was done by themselves; as though the teachers under them were only machinery; that all good results of the school were from the principal; but when the school is not successful, they lay the whole responsibility on the teachers, or directors, or somebody else. Now every good teacher likes to have credit for being a good teacher and does not like to be the principal's duty to give all credit to those who do well, and encourage those who are disposed to do the best they can. Teachers should use all patient efforts to produce good results. It is a good plan before one to have a full power to employ and discharge teachers. The principal's duty as superintendent is, to report to the directors, first, those teachers who are doing well, giving them all due credit, and as far as he can, report to the directors those who do ill, and let the responsibility rest on them.

Principals are supposed to be well educated persons, and ought to be well informed in the general literature of the day, and the history of the times. Now here is where I think there is a great failure on the part of principals. A teacher ought to understand considerable about the sciences, and occasionally deliver oral lectures to the advanced pupils of the school, explain the philosophy of rain, snow, hail, the growth of plants, &c.

Mr. Burtt spoke of the beneficial results of Institutes. Teachers who have special methods, managing and teaching school, should not be content to have them known only to his own school. If their methods are valuable they should be brought into general use. They should be presented before the teachers at our institute. It is the duty of the principals to urge upon the teachers the importance of regular attendance at their meetings.

Almost everything great in the world is best made a success—those who are engaged in it are enthusiasts. Enthusiasts in science, enthusiasts in politics cannot fail to succeed. Mr. Burtt continued at some length upon the benefits to be derived from Teachers' Institutes. He said the best teachers in the city, as a rule, were those who were regular attendants of the Institute.

Messrs. W. H. Slack, W. B. Slack, Horner and Darling here favored the audience with an excellent quartette, after which H. J. Gourley, Esq., delivered a very eloquent plea for the study of geography, with practical illustrations on the method of instruction.

The roll of members was called, after which Professor William Mason Evans gave a select reading from Charles Dickens' work, "Oliver Twist," a conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Brumble, before and after marriage, which was well rendered, and received with applause.

The Institute then adjourned in the best of humor. C.

COAL AND IRON.

Discovery of a very Valuable Tract of 1,700 acres near Cumberland, Md.—A Pittsburgher the Fortunate Owner—A Large Force of Men just set at Work to Develop the Property—Heavy Deposits of Iron Ore, Etc.

For a number of years past, Mr. Thomas Moore of this city, one of the heaviest coal dealers in Pittsburgh, has been the owner of a tract of land 1,700 acres in extent, and situated in Allegheny county, near Cumberland, Md. The property was not considered very valuable. It was known that there was a five foot and a three foot vein of coal on the property, but it was not thought to be worth much until the completion of the railway to Cumberland somewhat increased its value. Mr. Moore, within the past few months, has received several offers for the property, and the early part of last week determined to go over to Cumberland and inspect the premises. He returned (per train) Saturday and came home surprised as well as delighted with the discoveries made. One of his neighbors had just opened an eight foot vein, and a careful inspection revealed the fact that this same vein underlies the entire 1,700 acre tract. It is six feet below water level, and for this reason remained so long undiscovered. One of the largest iron veins in the state, a three to four feet vein of very rich iron ore, and an eight foot vein of Mount Savage fire clay were also discovered.

Mr. Moore, who returned to this city Saturday, stated last evening to a reporter of the GAZETTE that he had been astounded at the discoveries made and all ideas he might have previously had of disposing of the property were now completely abandoned and he regarded himself exceedingly fortunate in not selling out to some parties who were so very anxious to buy. He said that before he left, he started a large number of men at work opening the coal and iron veins and it is his intention to push forward the development of the property as rapidly as possible. The new discovery will prove very advantageous to Cumberland.

Free Excursion by the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company.

The narrow gauge railroad will be ready to-day, October 21st, to convey passengers to to the great auction sale of one thousand magnificent building sites, from twenty to thirty buildings, among which will be offered a splendid brick residence, built after the most modern plan, containing nine large rooms, with every convenience, together with one acre of ground, improved with a large vineyard, one hundred and fifty bearing fruit trees, of all kinds, currents, gooseberries, flowers and shrubberies, all under the highest state of cultivation. Don't fail to go. This will be the only sale, and there will be excellent opportunities for speculation. The proposed choice building sites are laid out on the most liberal plan, and commanding rare and extensive views of scenery, with a public park, containing twenty acres. Now is the time to buy these lots, before all the improvements are made, and while they are cheap.

Parties living on the line of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad, will be accommodated. Trains will run every 30 minutes to the wants of its patrons, and the cost of travel will not exceed that of street cars.

The terms of sale are, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid within thirty days from date of purchase, the balance in twenty quarterly payments, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. Ten dollars of the first payment of each lot will be required at time of sale, to secure the purchase. All parties desiring to attend this sale will meet at the foot of the Monongahela Incline Plane, at 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., and 1 P. M., to day, October 21st. Tickets will be given free of charge. Good music will accompany the excursion, and a free lunch served at 12 o'clock. Plans and full particulars can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 75 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, and Carson street, South Pittsburgh.

For Sale by Cole & Irwin.

The residence of the late Matthew Jack, in the town of Greensburgh, with about one acre of ground. The house is a large two story brick, nine rooms, wide hall. This is a very desirable property and will be sold low. Terms easy.

Headquarters for Real Estate over Third National Bank.

No Better Opportunity

For investment has yet been offered it suburban property than will be extended at the great sale of one thousand choice building sites at Castle Shannon, to-day, Oct. 21st. For fertility of soil, scenery, admirable location, pure air, fresh water, etc., this property is not surpassed by any tract of land in the county. The proposed village of Castle Shannon, which will be brought into direct communication with the city by the new narrow gauge railroad, has been laid out in large lots, with wide streets and a public park. That our over-crowded population will seek an outlet in that direction, the building of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad has resolved into a settled fact.

Homestead Terrace
at
Private Sale.

A few Lots of this beautifully situated property at Sandy Creek Station, A. V. R. R., will be sold to first purchasers, for much less than is being paid for inferior Lots at a greater distance from the city. For free transportation call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Buy, try and compare. H. Bowers, Agent.
d&wtf P. O. box 210, Rome, New York.

Mechanics,

Now is your chance to secure a site for a home on reasonable terms. The grand sale of 1,000 lots at Castle Shannon will take place today, and you should not let the golden opportunity pass without taking advantage of it. Take a day and attend the sale; it will pay. Free excursions and free lunch, to all who attend.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

The only case argued was that of Beymer, Baumer & Co. vs. Hardy White, et al. Argued by Schoyer for plaintiff in error and by Smith *contra.*

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The following sentences were passed Saturday:

Ernest Nibach, convicted of unlawfully wounding Christian Peters, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution.

Michael Lafley and William Weaver, convicted of unlawfully wounding Martin Noon, were next sentenced, the former to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and the latter fifty dollars and costs.

George Kline, who plead guilty to entering a dwelling house with intent to commit a felony, was sentenced to the Penitentiary two years.

Daniel Thomas, convicted of highway robbery, was committed to the Penitentiary for two years.

J. Edwards, convicted of robbing the dwelling of Mr. Daniel Swein, in Sewickley, was sent to the penitentiary for three years.

Charles Gerbach, who plead guilty to a charge of larceny, and was convicted of a charge of stealing from the person of Joseph Henzel, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary in each case.

Joseph Kenney, convicted of felonious assault on Mrs. Auth, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

George Thompson, convicted of assault with intent to rob, and recommended to mercy, was sentenced to undergo one year's imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Charles Wolters, convicted of larceny by bailee, and recommended to mercy, was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

Michael Madigan, of McKeesport, convicted of selling liquor in violation of the act of 13th of May, 1871, was required to pay the costs and a fine of fifty dollars.

Trial List for Tuesday.

Commonwealth vs.	
Gordon Johnston,	Wm. Fulton,
Daniel Quaid,	James Giles, et al.
Robt. McCarty,	Wm. Campbell, (2)
John Carr,	Wm. Nantz,
Thos. Armstrong,	Emma McCready,
August Peters,	Elizabeth Tobin.
Adam Klingman,	

COMMON PLEAS COURT—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

The following petitions in divorce were filed and subpoenaes awarded.

Wilhelmina L. Gerke vs. Francis H. Gerke. Petitioner alleges rude treatment and personal indignities.

Elizabeth Glunt vs. Jeremiah Glunt. Petitioner alleges as a reason for divorce three years' desertion.

Caroline Moore vs. William Moore. The grounds alleged for divorce were malicious and wilful desertion.

A decree was granted divorcing Mary Emma Smith and Leonard S. Smith.

The West Pittsburgh Gas Company filed an application for a charter of incorporation. This company starts with a capital stock of $36,000, with privilege to increase to $100,000. The company proposes to light the boroughs of West Pittsburgh, Temperanceville and Union with gas.

Trial List for To-day.

Following is the trial list for to-day.

No. 102. Walker & Dixon vs. Alvetter & Co.
112. Adam & Roth vs. Walter.
116. McClelland for use vs. Mellon.
125. Eckert vs. Abbott.
137. The People's Turnpike vs. Sigmond.
138. The People's Turnpike vs. Williams.
139. The People's Turnpike vs. Sanderson.
140. The People's Turnpike vs. Portman.
141. The People's Turnpike vs. Schneider.
142. The People's Turnpike vs. Stemier *et al*

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The usual routine business was transacted in this Court on Saturday. Following is the trial list for to day:

No. 17. Andrew Crow vs. H. Bailey & Co.
20. Gray & Taylor vs. Hugh S. Fleming *et. al.*
22. S. Milliken & Co. vs. J. H. Crissinger.
20. Baird Patterson vs. Joseph Logan *et. al.*
37. Wm. S. Buetler vs. Alex. Cassiday.
38. Henry Baumann vs. Henry Bailey
42. Berron & Miller vs. J. J. Palmer.
43. Henry Grettler vs. Chris. Meyer *et. al.*

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION.

A petition was filed by Messrs Levi, J. R. and Wm. J. Postlewaite for an injunction to restrain the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company from occupying the grounds claimed to be owned by them in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards, and located between the Valley road and the Allegheny river, and Thirty-third and Forty-first streets. They aver that the company has already taken possession of part of their property, and intend to erect thereon sidings and additional tracks. The Court granted the application for a preliminary injunction.

THE COAL STRIKE

The Miners on the Connellsville Railroad Demand an Increase of one cent per Bushel on Coal—Armstrong's and the Other Works Refuse to Accede to their Demands and Resume Work to-day—Other Works Still Stand Out—The Price of Coal to be Increased One and a Half to two Cents per Bushel.

For some time past there have been rumors of a probable strike among the miners at coal works along the line of the Connellsville railroad. The men have put their demands and they have been partially acceded to and the effect will probably be this week to raise the price of coal one and one half to two cents per bushel.

Last Tuesday the men in both of Armstrong's works, the one at Oreola, and the other at Armstrong Station, came out of the mines and refused to resume work until their wages were increased from four cents, the price then paid, to five cents per bushel. They then visited the Coal Hollow Coal Co.'s works at Sherrett Station, and tried to induce the men there to come out but were unsuccessful.

The Armstrong works decided on Saturday to accede to the demands of the striker's, as did also the proprietors of the Coal Hollow works, although the men of the latter had not struck. Moore's works will not accede to the demands made and will probably suspend. Bigler's of Alpsville, have not yet been heard from. Their is a limited supply of coal, and the increase generally goes above the advance allowed the miners as the hauling and other work has nearly always come in also with a demand for increased profits.

Castle Shannon.

Our readers should bear in mind the fact that to-day, October 21st, the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company's great sale of one thousand choice building sites, at Castle Shannon, takes place on the premises. Free excursion trains will leave the corner of Carson street, South Pittsburgh, at 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale, and a free lunch will be served on the ground at 12 o'clock.

Workingmen!

Don't forget your interests. Remember the great sale of 1,000 building lots takes place at Castle Shannon to-day, Oct. 21st. Take a day and attend the sale. Get a lot and build upon it—a home where you can enjoy the advantages of city and rural life at a moderate expense, such an opportunity seldom offers. Begin at once to make your way toward a competence by first securing a home of your own.

The Italian Carnival.

What is it? Mr. Bonham proposes to say something of interest on the subject at Library Hall on Tuesday evening.

The Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company

Will offer for sale to-day, October 21st one thousand choice building sites at Castle Shannon, the most desirable location for suburban residences in the country. A free excursion train will convey all desirous of attending to and from the sale. Be on hand if you would find property bound to double in value in a short time.

"USED UP."

What is the precise meaning of this familiar phrase when employed to signify an unnatural condition of body and mind? Is it not a confession of the failure of vital energy, mental apathy—a pitiful state of physical and mental helplessness. The best, and in fact the only perfectly reliable panacea for a "used up" system in that sense, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No matter whether the health has been broken down by excessive labor, over study, an insalubrious atmosphere, anxiety, or any of the ills to which, unhappily, we any other cause, this powerful and pleasant vegetable restorative will soon restrain the drooping energies of nature, rest ring the intensity of the nerves, and re-establishing that vigorous tone of the physical and mental powers so grateful and a hopeful frame of mind. As a cure for dyspepsia, in all its varied manifestations, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unapproached by any tonic in the *materia medica.*

DIED.

RIDDLE—On Sunday, October 20th, HOLLAND RIDDLE, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Penn avenue, near Thirtieth street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FAIRMAN, TAGGART & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE, No. 260 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, where they are prepared to furnish Coffins, Shrouds, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods at lowest prices. Office open at all hours day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished. my8

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 169 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

CARRIAGES, $3. HEARSE, $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., Undertaker, No. 117 Fourth avenue. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms Cash. jy13:mwf

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